The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA 報 [illegible]

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1668 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丁巳年正月十九日 SHANGHAI, SATU[illegible] FEBRUARY 10, [illegible] 10 CENTS

CHINA ADDS HER PROTEST AGAINST RUTHLESS SINKING

Energetically Declares Her Opposition to Germany's New Policy

BREAK MAY COME

Will be Constrained to Sever Relations If Threat Is Carried Out

UNITY WITH U. S.

Peking Replies to America It Is In Conformity With Wilson's View

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 9.—China, in a Note to Germany, energetically protests against Germany's ruthless submarine campaign and states that she will be constrained to sever diplomatic relations if it is carried out.

The Note presented by the Chinese Government to Germany says that a communication from the Chinese Minister at Peking transmits the German Note of February 1st and makes known that the measures of blockade newly adopted by Germany from that day will endanger neutral merchantmen navigating certain prescribed zones.

The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, which imperil the lives and property of Chinese citizens to an even greater extent than the measures previously taken which have already cost China [illegible] human lives, constitute [illegible] the principles of international law at present in force.

Arbitrary Principles

Tolerance of their application would result in the introduction into international law of arbitrary principles incompatible with commercial intercourse between neutrals and between neutrals and belligerents. The Chinese Government therefore protests energetically to the German Government against the measures proclaimed on February 1 and sincerely hopes that, with a view to respecting the rights of neutrals and maintaining the friendly relations between the two countries, the said measures will not be carried out.

If, contrary to its expectations, its protest is ineffectual, the Chinese Government will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries.

"It is unnecessary to add that the attitude of the Chinese Government has been dictated purely by a desire to further the cause of the peace of the world and the maintenance of the sanctity of international law."

Agrees with America

Acknowledging the American Note, China says that the Chinese Government, like the President of the United States, is reluctant to believe that the German Government will actually carry into execution measures which will imperil the lives and property of citizens of neutral States and jeopardise commerce and even legitimate commercial intercourse between neutrals and between neutrals and the belligerents, which will tend if allowed to be enforced without opposition, to introduce a new principle into international law.

The Chinese Government, being in accord with the principles set forth in the American Note and firmly associating itself with the Government of the United States, has taken similar action by protesting energetically against the new measures of blockade. The Chinese Government also proposes to take such action in future as it deems necessary for the maintenance of the priniciples of international law.

Keep Strict Secrecy

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, February 9.—At yesterday's meeting of the Senate, the

(Continued on Page 2)

20-Year-Old Hero Wrecked Zeppelin

Lieutenant Pyett

Lieutenant Pyett, the twenty-year-old English hero of the Royal Flying Corps, who destroyed a Zeppelin in its raid over the English coast. He has received the coveted D. S. O.

Holland, Norway And Spain Remain Neutral Is Reply To America

Scandinavia Discussing Attitude in International Law; S. A. Republics Conferring

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 8.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has pointed out [illegible] United States, Charge d'Affaires [illegible] governing the [illegible] of the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany do not apply to Holland, because the attitude of the United States is the result of anterior negotiations.

Speaking in the States General, the Premier said that the Government has energetically protested against the latest German submarine warfare. The Dutch Government, he said, does not intend to depart from its neutrality and does not desist from its resolve to resist by force of arms any violation of its territory.

Christiania, February 7.—The Norwegian Government has replied to the appeal of the United States that it cannot adhere to the latter's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. It adds that the three Scandinavian kingdoms are now discussing their attitude, on the basis of international law.

Madrid, February 7.—Spain has resolved not to abandon neutrality, but will resolutely defend its national interests and dignity, while protesting against the sinking of merchantmen by German submarines.

Spain's reply to the German proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare says that it has made a very painful impression. Tranquilly, but firmly, Spain protests against this unprecedented warfare, as contrary to the principles observed by all nations, even in their most violent moments.

It refuses to admit the legitimacy of such warfare and does not doubt that Germany will find means of satisfying the demands of Spain, who is bound to protect the lives of her subjects and maintain the integrity of her sovereignty.

Buenos Aires, February 7.—The Government has replied to Germany, expressing regret that the Emperor of Germany has considered such extreme measures necessary and declaring that the Argentine Government will base its conduct, as always, on the fundamental principles of international law.

The President is considering the German unrestricted submarine warfare and has convened a special meeting of the Cabinet on the subject. Official circles express the opinion that the Government will make no special declaration, but will merely announce its intention of safeguarding national interests. The newspapers urge the Government to support President Wilson.

Rio de Janeiro, February 7.—Dr. Lauro Muller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had a further conference with the representatives of the South American republics. It is stated that Chile and Argentina, up to the present, have not approved the Note sent by Brazil to Germany, Argentina being of opinion that the rupture between Germany and America has come too late. Negotiations with the South American States continue.

Haig Captures Grandco[illegible] Evacuated by Germans, [illegible] Could Not Stand Pres[illegible]

Holds All Adjoining Defences; Carries Sailly-Saillisel Hill; Great Advances Since New Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: As the result of continuous pressure on both banks of the Ancre, the enemy have been forced to evacuate Grandcourt, which is entirely in our possession, with the defensive works adjoining. Some of the enemy were taken prisoners.

The enemy, during the last few days, have suffered heavy losses. A raid attempted by the enemy, during the night, in the region of Gueudecourt, broke down under our barrage fire.

We raided the enemy's lines, south-west of La Bassee, last night, killed a number of Germans, destroyed dug-outs and took some prisoners.

There have been a number of air-fights. Three German aeroplanes were driven down, damaged. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We attacked this morning the important position of the highest point of Sailly-Saillisel Hill and gained the whole of our objectives. We took 78 prisoners.

We followed up the capture of Grandcourt vigorously on both banks of the Ancre and made considerable further progress. During the night, we captured Baillescourt Farm, on the Beaucourt to Miraumont road and also a trench between Grandcourt and our old front line, taking a further 82 prisoners.

Our gain in the region of the Ancre since the New Year represents an advance of an average of three-quarters of a mile on a front of three miles.

We raided the enemy's trenches southward of Bouchavesnes, killing a number and bombing dug-outs. We repulsed two attempted raids in the neighborhoods of Gueudecourt and La Bassee.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity near Armentieres and Ypres. A large explosion was caused in the enemy's lines.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: The British attacked north-east of Bouchavesnes. Their initial success was counter-balanced by our counter-attack.

A Belgian official communique reports: A strong party of Germans attacked our posts, southward of Dixmude. They were met with rifle and machine-gun fire and decimated. The survivors surrendered. Numerous corpses are heaped up in front of our trenches. Some have been brought in.

Sandy Hook Practice Scares Long Island

Thought Testing Of Sixteen-Inch guns Was Beginning Of German Bombardment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 7.—The testing of 16-inch guns at Sandy Hook caused a panic amongst thousands of people on Long Island, who thought that a German bombardment had started. They were quickly re-assured.

Mr. J. H. Dadisman Is Missing from Steamer

Nanking Y.M.C.A. Secretary's Clothes Found in Cabin When Ship Arrives

Mr. J. H. Dadisman, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Nanking, is missing. He was a passenger on the steamer Hsin Peking, en route from Ningpo to Shanghai, and should have arrived on yesterday morning but he was not to be found in his cabin when the steamer reached Shanghai. The authorities are making a careful search to determine his whereabouts.

Mr. Dadisman had not been in good health recently, having suffered chiefly from nerve trouble, and he took the trip to Ningpo mainly for health reasons. He was accompanied by three other Y.M.C.A. secretaries who were arranging details of a forthcoming conference. Mr. Dadisman was last seen about nine o'clock Thursday night when he left the dining saloon and retired for the night. He then appeared to be in his usual health. Nothing further was known until the ship came alongside early yesterday morning when his fellow travellers, after waiting for some time, went to his cabin. They found it empty and the missing man's clothes lying in the cabin. The bed apparently had been slept in.

The matter was reported to the American Consular authorities and later to the River Police as the body may be found in the Whangpoo. The missing man was between 35 and 40 years of age and had been about two years in the Far East. He was married and his wife and one daughter are living in Shanghai.

U. S. Request Places Greece In Quandary

Does Not Know How To Reply To Suggestion To Define Stand Toward Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, February 7.—The request made by America to Greece to define her attitude in the matter of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare has embarrassed the Government, which is sounding other neutrals before replying.

Britain Is Conserving Its Supplies Of Sugar

Prohibits Dealings Outside Kingdom Without Permits; All Stocks To Be Listed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique: The Food Controller prohibits dealings in sugar outside the kingdom without permits, requires returns of the stocks of sugar held by brewers and of the warehousing of new arrivals and prohibits withdrawals from bond without permits.

German Foreign Press Service is Suspended

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, February 5.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst has been suspended.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Feb. 10
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Feb. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Feb. 12
Per R.M.S. Monteagle.... Feb. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 13

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Feb. 10
Per R.M.S. Monteagle.... Feb. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 17
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Mar. 4

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 12
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru.
The Canadian mail of January 25 is due here on February 13. Left Kobe at 7 p.m. on February 8, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia.

Lady David Beatty, daughter and heiress of Marshall Field, merchant prince of Chicago, is the wife of Admiral David Beatty, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet of Britain, noted Britons. Lady Beatty is doing [illegible] its hour of stress. In her case it takes the form of lending her support and counsel to her noted husband, in addition to Red Cross work.

ANNIHILATION MENACES LE TRANSLOY FORTRESS

British Greatly Improve Position Before Bapaume; Human Torrent Sweeps Foes Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 7.—A correspondent of La Liberte, describing the British operations in the region of the Somme, says that their two latest successes north of the Ancre, though local in character, have distinctly improved their position before Bapaume. Simultaneously, their fine attack north-east of Gueudecourt easily obtained its objectives, in half-an-hour, with very small losses.

The Germans attempted a stiff fight, but were unable to withstand the torrent for a moment. The new fortress of Le Transloy is threatened with annihilation. Hence, the violent German counter-attacks, which failed completely.

The cannonade on the whole British front is more intense and the effects of the activity of the British artillery are soon apparent.

U. S. Inquiring Into Eavestone's Sinking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 7.—The Government has ordered a thorough inquiry into the manner of the killing of the American negro seaman Wallace, when the s.s. Eavestone was sunk by a German submarine.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS FAIL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 8.—An official communique reports: Enemy attacks on the right bank of the Brenta and at Mount Freikofel failed.

The Weather

Cloudy, but fair weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 45.0 and the minimum 21.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 41.7 and 32.9.

ANCHOR LINE CALIFORNIA SUNK OUT OF NEW YORK

Torpedoed By Two U-Boats; Four Killed, 20 Injured; Only American Aboard Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The Anchor Line s.s. California (8,662 tons), on a voyage from New York to Glasgow, has been torpedoed. One person was killed and thirty injured. The rest are being landed.

Another message says that the California carried passengers and mails. The survivors state that thirteen passengers and twenty-eight of the crew are missing and that four were killed and twenty injured. They declare that two submarines attacked the vessel.

The survivors include one American, who was the only one of his nationality on board. The American Consul is making full inquiries.

The Second Officer of the s.s. California states that the vessel left New York on January 29 with thirty-two passengers and a crew of 173 officers and men on board.

She was torpedoed on the morning of the 7th. The shock of the explosion was terrific. The boats were lowered. The passengers behaved splendidly.

The crew assert that there was a submarine on each side of the liner and escape was impossible. The Captain remained on the ship until she foundered and subsequntly was picked up.

No warning was given. The vessel sank in seven minutes and the survivors were rescued an hour later. They lost all their belongings.

Those missing include the Chief Engineer, Third Officer and Third Engineer.

The latest advices from America state that at least two, possibly three, American-born children are missing through the sinking of the California.

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY HELD AS A SAFEGUARD

Cabl s He and All Americans Are Being Detained as Hostages

FOR BERNSTORFF

Demand Guarantee of Departure of Sailors Taken Off Interned Ships

THE MODEL ARMY

Pershing's Men Perfectly Equipped; Trained In New Warfare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 8.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has telegraphed from there that he and all Americans are being detained as hostages, until the departure of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington and the Germans who are aboard German merchantmen is guaranteed.

Amsterdam, February 8.—A telegram from Berlin rather discounts the strange story from Copenhagen. It states that the departure of Mr. Gerard has not been fixed because the batch of passports is not ready.

Secret War Preparations

Washington, February 7.—The outward calm of the nation conceals tremendous secret preparations for war. Soldiers are being drilled according to the latest European methods.

It is stated that General Pershing's force, which has been in Mexico, is one of the most perfectly equipped in the world. Throughout its eleven months in Mexico, it has practised hand-grenade battles, advancing behind barrage fire, entrenching and repelling attacks. It has fleets of aeroplanes and is accompanied by caterpillar tractors, somewhat resembling "tanks."

Unity in America

The resolution passed by the Senate, ratifying the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, was generally supported, with the exception of a few Republican pacifists.

Senator Lodge, who has been a very bitter opponent of President Wilson in the past, urged his colleagues to show that the people are united in supporting the Government on this grave question. All the speakers pledged unquestioning support of the Government in the event of war.

Women Make Plans

New York, February 7.—The new National League of Women's Service met at the Vanderbilt residence today and discussed plans for the organisation of women in the event of war.

Austria Still Negotiating

Amsterdam, February 8.—The Vienna newspaper Allgemeine Zeitung states that the American Ambassador is still conferring with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a view to the continuance of relations between the United States and Austria.

Swiss Act for Germans

Berne, February 7.—Switzerland has agreed to take charge of German interests in the United States.

Germany Thinks Wilson Misinterpreted the Note

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 4 (delayed).—No official confirmation has been received here whether the diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States have been broken off. In case the news is correct, the general feeling in Germany is one of regret that the President of the United States gave an interpretation to Germany's Note which had not been intended by Germany.

The German measures were not intended to harm neutrals, but were

caused by the necessity to defend Germany against hostile measures which are contrary to international law. The whole responsibility therefore rested with Germany's enemies.

New York, February 4 (delayed).—A telegram from Washington to the New York Times says that, all through the President's address, delivered yesterday, about the severance of the relations with Germany, he found the Congress in thorough sympathy with his position, but that the episode was completely lacking in those wild scenes which would be expected in the event of a declaration of war. The applause and cheering was generous from the Republicans and Democrats alike, but the predominant mood seemed to be one of regretful determination.

The general feeling was that the parting of the ways had been reached and that the President must be supported, but that extreme measures were justified only as an inevitable and deplorable necessity, because there was no alternative. Prominent Germans and German-Americans expressed deep concern over the severance of relations between Germany and the United States, but all believe that war will be averted.

Former Secretary of State Bryan issued an address to the American people, urging them to wire to the President, Senators and Congressmen to keep the nation out of the war and advocating a referendum to the people on the declaration of war. Bryan proposed five plans for avoiding the war, including keeping American citizens away from belligerent ships and American ships from the danger zone.

The possibility that the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic in British waters by a German submarine, yesterday, could become a serious factor in the crisis with Germany was apparently eliminated today by the report of the American Consul at Plymouth that a warning was given and that arrangements were made for the safety of the crew.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs that conversations with numerous German officials and private men, which he had during the last two days, convinced him that the question whether America and German would go to war or not was wholly with the United States, as Germany's determination to proclaim the enlarged submarine blockade was reached only after a deliberate consideration, not only of all previous events, but also of future possibilities. The decision was taken with the full knowledge that it would certainly renew the strain in the German-American relations and would include grave liability, if not the extreme likelihood of the worst possible outcome.

It is evident that official Germany discounted war with the United States. The responsible persons apparently believe that vigorous submarine action will enforce peace before the end of the year. High-placed Germans expressed to the correspondent their serene confidence in the ability of the submarines to cause such losses to the Entente's shipping, that essential branches of industry in Britain and particularly France and Italy could be brought to a practical standstill.

China Protests Against Sinking

(Continued from Page 1)

motion of Hsi Yu-kun to request Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to report about the attitude of the Government towards the diplomatic rupture between Germany and America was rejected.

Says China Will Follow Course Adopted by U.S.

The New Shunpao reports:—The German Minister to Peking has been ordered by his home Government to return home and the Waichiaopu will give him a passport on February 12, telling him that the diplomatic relations between China and Germany have been severed.

At 2 p.m. on February 3 there was a military conference at the office of the President and at 4 p.m. there was a Cabinet conference. It was decided to follow America's attitude towards Germany.

Tokio Advises Caution

Tokio, February 8.—The question whether China will be induced to join the side of the Entente powers is attracting much attention from officials and the public of Japan. They agree with the view that China should take a very careful attitude and decide her attitude after having considered her interests very carefully regarding the welfare of the State.

STANDARDISE MERCHANTMEN

Britain Building On Large Scale To Nation's Utmost Capacity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—In the House of Commons, at question-time, replying on behalf of the Shipping Controller, Sir Chiozza Money stated that arrangements are being made to carry out new construction of standardised merchantmen on a large scale and also for the construction of such merchantmen as are already building. He assured the House that unsparing efforts will be made to utilise the ship-building capacity of the nation to the utmost compatible with the needs of the Admiralty.

G.$500,000,000 War Vote From Canada

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 7.—The House of Commons has passed the War Appropriation Bill of G.$500,000,000. Parliament then adjourned to April 19, to enable the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, to attend the Imperial Conference.

Anti-Republic Portuguese Working Against Entente

Aided with German Money, Try to Demoralise Army; Plot to Keep Troops at Home; Fail All Round

Special correspondence of The China Press

Lisbon, December 23.—The Germanophile element, as well as the Royalists and Anti-Republicans in Portugal, have, since the beginning of the war, with the assistance of German money, employed all means possible to work against their country's eventual participation in this struggle. This anti-bellicose movement has gained tremendously in strength since Portugal not only extended her sympathies towards Britain and the other powers of the Entente, but actually became one of their allies.

They had organised plots to prevent the troops from departing; and pamphlets were issued anonymously, urging the soldiers to desert the army. With few exceptions all the Royalists contributed to spread false rumors, so trying to demoralise the public spirit. The troubles at Abrantes and Thomar were a result thereof; however, this propaganda did not affect the whole of the army, which on the contrary in its greater part made all efforts to crush this abominable attempt on their honor. So the movement failed in its aim, aiding only to lift up the morals of the country and of the military in particular.

The originators of these disturbances were a monarchist party with one of the principal members, Paiva Conceiro, as leader. This party has in these last years several times attempted to invade northern Portugal. Ignoring entirely the ex-King Manoel's recommendation not in any way to hinder the Republic in her desire to join the British in this war, and caught by German intrigues, the Royalists in a circular exposed the danger to which Portugal was committing herself, sending her troops to France, from where they would not return, and so giving Spain the chance of an eventual invasion. With all their might the soldiers should oppose government orders, said the circular.

The chief of the revolutionary movement was an historical republican, Monsieur Machado dos Santos, who was one of the most important of the leaders of the Republican Party, when the Monarchy was still the regime of Portugal. It was Monsieur Machado dos Santos who [illegible] partisan or secret association. The plot against the monarchical institution was planned there, and it was he who very heroically, when the cause of the republicans was considered lost during the revolution, making a firm stand with the few forces left, resisted at the Rotunda of Arvenida, and so finally, due to his determination, the Republic was proclaimed. It seems that the fact that he was not given a position in the Ministry immediately after the proclamation of the Republic determined Monsieur Machado dos Santos to adopt an attitude of definite hostility towards the very Republic of which he was the most heroic partisan.

Lately the police of Lisbon had discovered that secret meetings of republicans and monarchists were taking place. Some of these mysterious assemblies gathered at different parts in the outskirts of Lisbon, or in restaurants of the capital and the police were quite aware that it was the anti-war party who had succeeded in securing this heterogeneous mixture of royalists and republicans.

Then, lately, Monsieur Machado dos Santos left the old town of Thomar with 300 soldiers, in the direction of Abrantes, but arriving there with part of the soldiers having already deserted him, he was arrested by the republican troops and soon conveyed to Lisbon from where he was sent on board the cruiser Vascoda Gama.

Some explosive bombs were discovered in different parts of the town. The Government easily checked this anti-war movement, notwithstanding the fact that the most alarming despatches appeared in the Spanish Press, relating great disturbances in Portugal. The order never was perturbed, and this time, the anti-war and anti-patriotic initiative of Monsieur Machado dos Santos was a thorough failure.

The order in Portugal was and is perfect.

* * *

The private Hospital of Auch in the Department of Gers offered to the Portuguese Government gratuitously to receive in their wards all the Portuguese wounded soldiers who go to France to fight.

* * *

The Capital publishes an interesting letter of one of its collaborators relating a conversation that the correspondent had in England with a member of the House of Lords.

The Peer said that the Portuguese should begin an intense work of an approximation of Portugal with Spain, and that Britain and France would not see with displeasure an Entente, Spanish-Portuguese.

According to this personality the Portuguese intervention depends to a great extent on the relations which the Republic maintains with her neighbors, adding that the Spanish neutrality does not mean a divorce with the Allies, and he expresses his wish that the Portuguese Press without political differences use their good offices for a most cordial approximation between the Iberic Nations.

* * *

Counsellor Dr. Jose Maria d'Alpoim, an eminent statesman and journalist, is dead. During his long illness the President of the Republic went personally to pay him a visit and inquire after his health.

* * *

Senor Juan Una, a Spanish writer, relates in the journal Espana his impressions of Portugal, which he received during a recent voyage to Lisbon. From this article I extract the following paragraph in which he compares the Spanish neutrality [illegible] with the Spanish neutrality:

"Facing our quietness, that seems to be our only aim, facing our fear to accost the palpitating problems of modern life, facing our isolation and official indifference in this world's tragedy, Portugal, smaller in territory, poorer in resources, but today spiritually richer than we, has declared war to everything that was anachronic, old or decrepit, and she has associated herself to this international fight, without hesitation, with great decision and faith. Portugal has passed and will pass through difficult, cruel moments, as a vessel navigating under furious storms without losing her North, will safely anchor at a port where she will find all the means to be perfectly repaired.

"Portugal, a country as old as ours, is today a new country, and the leaders of her politics are men in full youth, with all the impulse and enthusiasm of the young, who have not yet a load of faults on their shoulders, and who therefore have defied dangers, in order to render efficacious their firm convictions, the only ones reasonable and possible in their political and geographical position, the firm conviction that the future of Portugal is identified with the cause of the Allies. If the people ignored it and did not feel it, the Portuguese leaders made them know it and feel it.

"Portugal is gradually occupying, regarding the Great Powers, a position similar to the one Belgium enjoyed; a position of spiritual equality, and possibly in some way superior to it.

"She will soon occupy without discordance a large place in the concert of the cultured nations. She is on the way to it: Free from all religious intolerance and any ecclesiastical interference, directing the national education in the same spirit of the most advanced countries, with a clear pre-occupation of political ethics.

"It does not matter that countries, as men, are larger or smaller, stronger or weaker, richer or poorer. For something one struggles or dies in this war; when peace will come, we shall, in the civilised world, look at a Belgian citizen with the same respect with which we look at an Englishman, and surely with more sympathy and veneration. To be looked at in the same way is the wish of the Portuguese. They will succeed, and when the day of reckoning shall come, after having shed their blood for the cause of justice and liberty, Belgium, Servia and Portugal will have their reward."

Also speaking of the President of the Republic, Senor Una says:

"Dr. Bernardius Machado is a selected spirit, fine, flexible, a man of definite ideals, of firm conduct, who, endowed by nature with marvellous gifts, is capable, without abdicating the least thing essential to his personality, of harmonising ideas, men and the most antagonistic interests. His noble spirit knows from above how to reduce to an harmonious synthesis that which seen from below seemed irreducible.

"This mission is the historical mission of the President of the Portuguese Republic, mirror of the high virtues of his country and incarnation of the spirit of the modern Portguese.

"Portugal lives today an intense life; she more than lives: she vibrates. Portugal has a concrete ideal and is following it without sparing any sacrifice; she fights for a post of honor amongst the nations honored by martyrdom, which will deserve the title of heroic people.

"Spain has to look on with affection, respect and admiration and afterwards has to look at herself and deeply reflect."

* * *

The Minister of the Colonies has asked General Gil for a full list of the dead, wounded or missing, in order to publish the actual losses in the last battles in Africa.

* * *

The old Jesuitic College of Campolide, which had been in possession of the State since the expulsion of the Jesuits by the Proclamation of the Republic, was put at the disposal of Madame Mesquita de Carvalho, President of the Commission of Hospitalisation of the League "Crusade of the Portuguese women."

Yesterday's Fires

Within twenty minutes, in the late afternoon of yesterday, the Fire Department were called upon to deal with a couple of outbreaks, either of which, had they occurred under other circumstances, might very easily have developed into most alarming conflagrations. At 4.25, a Chinese telephoned for the brigade's assistance in Dent Road and it was his promptitude which enabled them to save a whole terrace, for the fire was making very rapid progress along the row.

The fire was at No. 17, in the occupation of A. Benjamin, which place the brigade found well alight generally upstairs. Their early arrival, however, enabled them to confine the main damage to the place of origin, the whole of the top part suffering considerably and the fire spreading down the stairs to the lower floor. The back premises of Nos. 18 and 19 were slightly damaged.

The outbreak originated in a front room, from some cause which cannot yet be definitely ascertained and it kept the firemen busy for an hour. The house was insured.

At 4.46, there came a call to the big foreign block at 9A Hankow Road, the kitchen of a flat and the roof of the top floor being on fire. However, the inmates had lost no time in getting to work with buckets of water and there was little for the firemen to do. The Department remembered the last big fire in Hankow Road and voted it lucky the outbreak did not occur at night.

CHINESE CONSULS IN INDIA

The New Shunpao reports:—The Cabinet has decided to have more Chinese Consuls in India and Dr. Wu Ting-fang has negotiated with the British Charge d'Affaires about it.

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39 Nanking Road

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Russ Nobles Slew Rasputin To End Threatening Scandal

Danger to State And Dynasty Believed to Lurk In Influence of This 'Monk'---Complete Story Of End of Mysterious Career

By E. J. Harrison

(Note: Mr. Harrison has just returned from Russia to take over the Editorship of the Japan Advertiser).

Grigori Rasputin was shot in a room in the basement of the palace of Prince Yusupov, on the Moika Canal, Petrograd, early on the morning of Dec. 30 last year. So much is known for certain. Actual details of the tragedy, including the identity of the victim's executioners, must be essentially in the nature of circumstantial evidence, since the depositions of eye-witnesses have never yet been given to the world. Nevertheless, with the help of material supplied by police reports, to which the writer has had access, and those underground currents of information which in Russia seem to have an almost uncanny knack of even anticipating events, it is possible to reconstruct the story of the drama in a form which cannot fall far short of the truth.

The version, therefore, which commands almost universal acceptance in Russia is that the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich, the Dukes Feodor and Nikita Alexandrovich, and the young Prince Felix Yusupov were present and were all parties to the shooting. Jointly with other young Princes of the Blood, including the sons of the late Grand Duke Constantine, they had some time previously decided to "remove" Rasputin, because they regarded him as the cause of a dangerous scandal affecting the interests of the dynasty and of the Empire. Rumors of the plot leaked out in the capital long before its consummation, and a week before the actual killing took place I recall that reports were in circulation to the effect that Rasputin's death might be hourly expected. At that time it was understood that one of the sons of the Grand Duke Constantine had been chosen by lot to perform the deed, but that as the moment drew near his courage, had failed him and the execution had been postponed.

Reads Like Byzantine History

Even a bald account of the occurrence of the fatal night reads like a chapter from the palace history of the Byzantine Empire in its days of decadence, plus the essentially modern items of motorcars and firearms which figure largely in Rasputin's sensational "dismissal." We are told that Prince Yusupov, the young dukes, his brothers-in-law, together with other Imperial Princes, were in the habit of assembling at the Yusupov palace at night, and that to those gatherings they frequently invited Rasputin, their object being to extract from him as much information as possible about the doings of august persons. While under the influence of liquor Rasputin grew loquacious and gave away not only his own secrets but also those of all the ministerial and other political changes that have so greatly incensed Russian public opinion during recent months, notably the dismissal of Sazonov, the appointment of Sturmer, and successive and persistent failures to introduce a stable government and internal reform. It was at these nocturnal meetings that the idea of removing Rasputin first assumed concrete form. When the Imperial Duma was suddenly prorogued on December 29 the noble conspirators decided that further delay would be dangerous. It is said that none other than Prince Yusupov himself called in a motor-car at Rasputin's flat in the Gorokhovaya street, Petrograd, on the fatal night, and thus conveyed him to the palace, while in order to allay possible suspicions on his part, some of Rasputin's numerous lady friends were included in the invitation. The additional disclosures made dy Rasputin on this occasion left no donbts in the minds of his hosts that he was to some extent responsible for the prorogation of the Lower House; hence their resolve to get rid of him at once was further strengthened.

Rasputin Told He Must Die

It would appear that at about 2:30 o'clock in the morning Rasputin was told that he would have to die and was given the option of committing suicide or being killed. At the same time a revolver was put into his hand. Rasputin, however, firmly. If not politely declined to oblige his considerate hosts to this extent, and instead of shooting himself discharged the weapon, some say in the direction of the Grand Duke Dmitri, who might have been slain had not another actor in the tragedy, the famous Kursk deputy Purishkevich, dashed aside the would-be murderer's hand, thus diverting the bullet which smashed a pane of glass, thus attracting the attention of the police outside. After this he was killed like a dog and his body disposed of, as was later learned, by being unceremoniously cast into the Neva near the Petrovski bridge, in the neighborhood of the famous Island Parks of the Russian capital. Before I left Petrograd the results of the official autopsy had not been issued to the press, but according to an unofficial version, the body contained two, some accounts say three, wounds inflicated by bullets of different calibers, from which circumstance it is inferred that more than one of the princely conspirators turned his weapon against the victim. Apparently, too, Rasputin did not fall at the first shot, but though badly wounded endeavored to escape and staggered some paces till brought down by the subsequent shot or shots.

Before proceeding to give a literal translation of the official reports handed in by the police a few words about the topography of the scene of the tragedy will be necessary. The Yusupov palace is a huge pile of buildings situated on the left bank of the Moika Canal. Adjoining it is a two storeyed wing fronted by a small garden. This wing has been occupied by the young Prince Felix since his marriage with the Duchess Irene, daughter of the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich. It communicates with and forms part of the palace itself. On the opposite side of the canal is a long two-storeyed building belonging to the Home Office, and next door is the police station from whose windows, had there been sufficient light, it would have been possible to observe all that was going on in the palace and in the young prince's quarters.

The Reports of the Police

The police reports read substantially as folows:

"Today at about 2:30 in the morning, the policeman who stands on guard at the Home Office situated on the Morskaya (one of the principal streets of Petrograd parallel and contiguous to the Moika Canal) heard a detonation from the palace of Prince Yusupov situated on the opposite side of the Moika. As this post is a special one and the policeman on duty is forbidden to leave it, he went into the Home Office premises and communicated by telephone with the sergeant on duty at the adjoining station. Thence the news of the shooting was transmitted to the Kazan police district in which the palace is situated. The chief police officer, Colonel Rogov, with a posse of men, at once proceeded to the spot. Examination of the yardmen on duty at the neighboring houses elicited the fact that the shot had been fired from the prince's wing adjoining the palace. In order to ascertain the causes of the shooting the assistant police officer, Captain Krylov, was instructed to enter the building. At the entrance, however, he was informed by a butler that a reception was proceeding inside and that one of the august personages attending it, while practising at a target, had missed his aim, and fired into the window, in proof whereof Captain Krylov was shown the broken window on the second floor overlooking the garden.

"The data obtained from the investigation were communicated by Colonel Rogov the same night to the police master of the Second Division, Major-General Grigoriev, and to M. Chaplygin, the official on duty at the Prefecture. Scarcely had the police officers left the palace when a motor-car drove up along the Moika Canal quay and stopped near a small foot bridge almost facing the palace. Four men were seen to alight. Their faces where covered with some black substance. As soon as the passengers had left the car the chauffeur immediately extinguished the lights and putting on full speed made off along the canal. This scene was witnessed by a detective belonging to the Okhrana (Secret Police) named Tikhomirov, who had been detailed by the Police Department to look after Rasputin. Presuming that the masked or disguised men who had entered the palace, not by the main entrance but through a side door situated in the back part of the garden, were robbers, Tikhomirov hurried across the canal to the police station and thence telephoned a report of what he had observed to the Okhrana.

Heard Palace Was Attacked

"Immediately after the return of Colonel Rogov to his home he was informed from the Okhrana that a report had been received relative to an attack upon the palace of Prince Yusupov. A number of police officials were again sent there. They butler again came out and explained to them that some very highly-placed guests had just arrived from the environs of Petrograd. A report on this fact was made during the night to the Prefect himself. General Balk. Shortly at 6 o'clock within the police station opposite the palace, while the police officials who had come off duty were being questioned in the ordinary course as to the events of the night, the sound of police whistles was heard from the street. The constables and police sergeants rushed to the windows and perceived that from the main entrance of the prince's palace two women were being carried out. They were offering resistance to an attempt to force them into a motor-car and were doing their best to re-enter the palace. In response to their cries for help the detective posted on the bank of the canal had sounded the alarm. When the men rushed out of the police station the motor-car was already whirling off along the quay. Rushing out after his men the police inspector, Colonel Borozdin, hailed the motor-car belonging to the secret police which was permanently on duty at the Home Office building, and started off in pursuit in the hope of ascertaining what had happened. At the same time his men were hurried to the palace. It was impossible to overtake the fugitive car on account of its speed; moreover it carried neither number nor lights. The policemen who went to the palace were informed that two ladies belonging to the half world had misconducted themselves and had been invited to leave. Regarding these nocturnal adventures on the Moika a personal report was made to the Prefect in the morning by Colonel Rogov and Colonel Borozdin. The whole affair seemed to be at an end when suddenly, from the little garden fronting the wing of the palace, four shots were heard in rapid succession. Once more the alarm was sounded and again a detachment of police appeared at the palace.

Carry the Body From the Palace

"This time an official wearing a colonel's uniform came out to them and announced in categorical fashion that within the prince's palace was a Grand Duke and that H.I.H. in person would explain everything that was necessary to the proper quarters. After such a declaration the police inspector, being unable to obtain any enlightenment whatever, returned to his official duties leaving a patrol on the opposite side of the Moika as a measure of precaution An hour had passed when suddenly from the direction of the Blue Bridge a motorcar drove up to the palace. Then several servants assisted by the chauffeur in the presence of an officer wearing a long fur cloak, carried out what looked like a human body and placed it in the car. The chauffeur jumped in and putting on full speed made off along the canal and also promptly disappeared. Almost at the same time General Grigoriev was informed from the Prefecture that Rasputin had been killed in the Yusupov palace.

"When the police officials arrived at the palace they were met this time by Prince Yusupov himself who told them that it was necessary to draw up a report about the killing of Rasputin. At first this announcement was not accepted seriously in view of all the strange occurrences of the night, but the police officials were invited to enter a chamber in the basement where they were shown the spot where the body had been lying. There they saw a pool of congealed blood and traces of blood were also visible on the snow in the garden. In reply to a question as to where the body was, the Prince replied that it was "where it should be." He declined to give any further information.

Police Visit the Palace

"Soon afterward the palace was visited by the Director of the Police Department, the Chief of the Secret Police (Okhrana) and a whole concourse of gendarmerie generals. All the police patrols were then sent back to their various stations and the subsequent investigation was handed over to the Police Department officials. At 5 o'clock on the following afternoon a secret telegram was despatched to all the police stations with a view to ascertaining the itinerary of the motor-cars which had come up to the prince's palace during the night and the one which had removed Rasputin's body in the morning. At the same time numerous police patrols were despatched to the islands and the suburban districts. Up to 8 o'clock in the evening no information had been received at the Prefecture as to the finding of Rasputin's body."

Here end the police reports. By telegraph, homever, readers have been informed that on the morning of January 1 the corpse das recovered from the Neva near the Petrovski bridge. From the state of the body it was plausibly conjectured that with its hands and feet tethered and a weight attached to its feet it had been hurled over the parapet of the bridge, perhaps from the motor-car itself. In falling it had come into violent contact with one of the projecting beams under the bridge, the shock both ripping off the weight and badly damaging one side of the dead man's face. Moreover the arms had come untied and spreading out during the fall had remained frozen in that posture which gave the entire body the form of a cross—a detail of which, we may be sure Rasputin's followers have not been slow to make the greatest possible capital. Owing to the detachment of the weight the conspirators' plan of removing the corpse beyond range of recovery was frustrated. The rapid current bore it downstream until finally it was sucked beneath the ice near the bank where it was finally discovered. Owing to the position of the outflung arms a special casket had to be obtained in which to convey the body to the mortuary in the Peter and Paul fortress, where it was thawed out and afterwards placed in an ordinary coffin.

Paragraph for Death Story

The first public statement of Rasputin's end was given by the Bourse Gazette on the Saturday evening, in a modest retiring paragraph which merely declared that Rasputin's life had come to a sudden end in the house of a certain highly-placed personage in the center of Petrograd. Then the censorship got in its deadly work and though almost everybody in Russia then knew what had happened, only veiled references, without mention of names, were permitted till the official report of the recovery of the body was given out. Even then, though the identity of the victim was made known, no open reference to individuals involved in the drama was allowed. By this time, however, thanks to years of assiduous cultivation, Russian newspaper readers have developed something in the nature of a sixth sense which enables them almost infallibly to divine what the writer really wishes to convey through a mist of cryptic utterances. Thus, when the papers spoke about a "certain Duma deputy" belonging to the Right, nobody experienced the slightest difficulty in associating the allusion with Purishkevich whose recent great speech in the Duma, specially devoted to powerful denunciation of Rasputin and his sinister and nefarious influence over Russia's domestic and foreign policy, was still fresh and vivid in the minds of all Russians. Similarly ingenious newspaper sleuths found means of indicating the personalities of Prince Yusupov and the various Grand Dukes who figured prominently in the tragedy. A touch of decidedly grim humor was given to the business by the conduct of Purishkevich himself in subsequently despatching from the Dvinsk front sundry telegrams to friends, announcing that he himself was in good health and that the military food depots of which he has had charge almost since the beginning of the war were working splendidly. It is further highly significant that while the special authority which at present seems to rule supreme in Russia and to override the wishes of both the Government and the Duma, did not hesitate to pack off the Grand Duke Dmitri to join the Persian expedition, after a few days' domiciliary arrest, and to exile Prince Yusupov to his estates in the Crimea, it did not venture to interfere with Purishkevich. Rumor indeed has it that General Brusilov wired Field Headquarters to the effect that if anybody connected with the army were molested he could not answer for the consequenecs.

Yusupov Lion at a Soiree

Young Prince Yusupov, one of the young aristocratic bloods of the Russian capital, a man noted for his good looks, his skill in singing gipsy romances, and the beauty of his youthful bride, the Princess Irene, was the lion of the evening at a fashionable soiree a few nights after the assassination. Here he sang in his best style and at the close of his performance was almost buried beneath an avalanche of costly blossoms and finally borne out of the salon shoulder high by his admirers.

Resputin's death is an event that had long been expected and eagerly awaited throughout Russia. The Emperor and young Empress had been repeatedly warned that the continuance of this man in favor at court was dangerous and would sooner or later bring about a grave scandal. In the army, more especially, the Rasputin affair has aroused the greatest indignation. During recent months nearly all the younger members of the Imperial Family have openly expostulated with both the Emperor and Empress, but to no purpose. It is known, for instance, that the Empress has not been on speaking terms with her sister, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, on account of Her Majesty's reactionary tendencies and her refusal to listen to the universal outcry against Rasputin's real or alleged interference with affairs of State. Only recently one of the ladies of the Court, Princess Vasilchikova, was banished to her husband's estates for writing a letter to the Empress imploring the latter to expel Rasputin from court. Soon afterward the Grand Duchess Victoria, wife of the Grand Duke Cyril, eventual Heir Presump-

(Continued On Page 4)

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JAPANESE WOMEN MAKING MUNITIONS

6,000 Are Employed in One Arsenal—Help Solve A Problem

Tokio, February 2.—Few persons know that the Japanese women, like their sisters in England and other allied countries, are actually playing a part in the production of munitions of war. They have not been drafted by force of necessity nor is their number large, but some of them are working in quiet way that attracts little attention.

Besides, the authorities exercise such strict control over everything connected with military affairs that the average man knows little or nothing what is going on in munition factories or of the kind of work the operatives, both male and female, are doing.

The Military Arsenal at Koishikawa alone has 16,000 workers, and 6,000 of them are women. Since the outbreak of the war the work of the Arsenal trebled, and workers both made and female are busy from morning till night. All through the night the glass windows of the arsenal are aglow with light, and its chimnies are omitting a ceaseless cloud of smoke. As the war progresses, making an increasing demand for munitions, the Arsenal authorities have begun the study of various problems, the solution of which is deemed advisable in view of the future possibility of war in which Japan may be involved. The nature and extent of the capacity of female munition workers is among the problems considered. This is regarded as a most important question, because in the next war Japan may have to fight, she must call upon unanimity of action including the utmost working capacity of women. With such an objective the authorities are watching with special attention the girl workers now employed.

The investigations so far made have revealed some suggestive facts. In the first place it has been ascertained that the working capacity of women is by no means inferior to that of men, for the reason that most of the work, as in the case of other industries, is done chiefly by machinery, making little call upon the physical strength of operatives. There is every possibility of girls proving as efficient workers as men, in an emergency. But there are drawbacks. The women do not care for employment at night, many of them have husbands and even children and naturally prefer staying at home at night. But the most serious drawback to women workers is that it is rather difficult to get expert female workers, because they do not work for many years. Marriage is the secret of the shortness of their service. When they are married, most of them want to quit, and in many cases have to quit, with the result that it is hard to find many experienced workers among women, to do a superior kind of munition work. The authorities are investigating ways and means of adjusting various difficulties with a view to making the most efficient use of men and women in time of war.

FAVORS WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

London, January 31.—The Parliamentary conference discussing elector reform recommends an extensive measure in favor of women's suffrage.—*Asahi.*

Harvard Student With Perfect Brain a Canner

THOMAS J. ABERNATHY.

Thomas J. Abernathy, the Harvard senior with a perfect brain, is going into the canning business with his father at West Pembroke, Me. The perfection of his brain was proved by a long series of tests in the classes of the late Professor Hugo Munsterberg, the eminent psychologist.

The mental marvel easily stands first in his class of 275 students and holds first rank among the thousands tested by Professor Munsterberg. Young Abernathy has passed in a few minutes tests which have required hours from other keen minds or have been given up as hopeless of solution.

Russian Nobles Slew Rasputin

(Continued from Page 3)

tive to the Throne, was invited to visit her sister, the Queen of Rumania, for having dared to make some outspoken remonstrances about Rasputin. Still later the Grand Duke Michael, the Tsar's brother, was snubbed by His Majesty for a similar effort. The upshot of the situation has resumed the concrete form of a Palace plot which includes practically all the younger members of the Imperial Family, for the removal of Rasputin and other obstacles which stand in the way of a sane and sober internal policy.

Who Was This Rasputin?

But who, I can hear the unsophisticated reader asking, was Rasputin? I can tell him very shortly what Rasputin was not, viz., a priest or monk, as misinformed rumor persistently asserts. But perhaps the simplest plan of satisfying the reader's natural and legitimate curiosity will be to give him a resume of the multiplicity of details concerning the personality of the deceased, with which Russian papers were flooded for many days after his fate became known.

Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin was by birth a common peasant or muzhik, born in the village of Pokrovski, Tiumen district, Tobolsk government, Siberia, some accounts say forty-four and others forty-seven years ago. His parents were fishermen and for generations his family had been noted drinkers. Rasputin himself in his earlier years bore a decidedly shady reputation and was repeatedly convicted of theft. While working as driver he was punished for such offences as horse-stealing and perjury, for the former offence by flogging. Then suddenly, when about twenty-one, he left his native village and went on a pilgrimage to Russian holy places. He visited many Russian monasteries, and went as far afield as Smyrna and Constantinople, on his return from which he spent some time in the Abalakh monastery, but never took orders. From the Abalakh monastery he became a neophyte of the local bishop Andrei, in which capacity he first began to win public notoriety. Pilgrims and devotees appealed to him for counsel and shelter and in due course he built his own house at Pokrovski in which female devotees, more particularly, were always sure of a warm welcome. In 1903 Tobolsk was visited by the Rector of the Petrograd theologicol academy, Bishop Feophan, who made Rasputin's acquaintance. On his return to Petrograd the bishop, while a guest at the Countess Ignatiev's, spoke so enthusiastically of Rasputin that the curiosity of his listeners was aroused and Rasputin was summoned from Siberia to Petrograd. En route he called at Tsaritsyn where he met two other well-known characters in the persons of the monks Iliodor and Germogen. The first named, if I am not mistaken, is at the present time trying to give the American reading public his own version of the story of Rasputin's life.

His Career in Petrograd

In Petrograd Rasputin's first earnest convert was the daughter of a senator, the wife of a prominent official of the Ministry of Ways of Communication, O. V. Lokhtina. This lady told all her acquaintances about Rasputin's amazing powers, persumably of healing. She appeared with her bucolic protege at social gatherings and finally carried him off to her estate in the Kazan government. In 1909 his name was linked with that of the nun Ksenia and on this ground he came into conflict with Iliodor and Germogen, who were eventually arrested. From that moment Iliodor's popularity began to wane, while that of Rasputin grew and flourished correspondingly. In 1913 an attempt against Rasputin's life was made by a crazed woman named Guseva, in the streets of his native village, but though seriously wounded he recovered. Again during one of his many orgies, on this occasion in the well known suburban Cafe Chantant of Petrograd, the Villa Rode, a military officer nearly beat him to death, but his tough and hardy peasant constitution triumphed and he seemed none the worse for his experience. At the commencement of January, 1916 the names of the then Home Minister, A. N. Khvostov, and one Rzhevski, were almost openly connected with an alleged plot against Rasputin's life which, however, came to naught.

Rasputin's first "conversion" was signalised by total abstinence from liquor until his sudden leap into court and society favor in Petrograd, when he again became a heavy drinker. Moreover, concurrently with his adoption of a religious role, he allowed his hair and beard to grow in priestly fashion and even during winter pilgrimages walked barefooted. It is alleged that during one of his visits to a convent he seduced several novices and nuns, and that the affair was investigated by the Holy Synod. He preached his own religious cult, the cardinal tenets of which were "spiritual and physical fusion" with himself as the sole means of salvation, he containing within himself a grain of the Higher essence. On this ground he maintained that everything was permitted him. At Pokrovski he originated a form of religious orgy styled "sacrificial prayer" which invariably culminated in an outburst of almost maniacal frenzy involving all concerned who, in obedience to their leader's command "Mortify your flesh," would fling themselves upon the ground, where both sexes would indulge in unbridled excesses. Apparently on the basis of this teaching he justified his practice of going to the bath with his female followers, many of them members of the aristocracy and leaders of fashion. His theory of the salvation of souls he preached not only in his native village but in the large central towns of Russia. About his activities at Kazan, for example, we are told something in a letter written by one of his victims to the Bishop Feophan, who, as we have seen, had first taken Rasputin under his patronage. This woman writes incidentally, "Your Grace, I positively cannot understand why you till now have continued your acquaintance with Grigori Rasputin. What a devil he is! The things which he does truly serve as symptoms of the arrival of Antichrist."

What His Influence Meant

Further the writer narrates how Rasputin had exerted his unclean influence over her two daughters, girls of twenty and sixteen respectively. "Once," she says, "as I was walking along the street I suddenly saw the following picture: From the bath-house emerges Grigori Rusputin with my two daughters. You would have to enter into the situation of a mother in order to understand the horror and madness which seized me. I stopped and could not utter a word. I stood and prayed. 'Lo, now shines the true light of salvation; were the words of the Elder."

We are told that his new house in Tiumen was filled with such female devotees and that his relations with them often gave rise to heartrending scenes with his real wife. There were twelve of these "sisters," the oldest of whom was twenty-seven. His real wife and children occupied five rooms and to each of the twelve sisters was allotted a separate room. One of these sisters has also left a record of her experiences which leave little if any doubt that Rasputin owned the greater part of his extraordinary power over the other sex to hypnotic influence. She states how she wished to flee to Petrograd but could not from her awful fear of the "Elder" whose "big grey piercing eyes" crushed her, penetrated deeply into her soul and inspired her with terror. She feels the Elder's proximity even when she is five thousand versts away. She feels that "he is of unusual power," and that he can do everything.

The innumerable scandals thus associated with Rasputin's name did actually lead to his temporary exile from the capital in 1909, but he was permitted to return in 1914 since when if anything he gained in prestige and popularity. It should be mentioned that among his distinguished patients was none other than the late P. A. Stolypin, whom he is said to have cured of paralysis of the arm caused by the Nihilist explosion in his residence on Apothcary Island. The nature and amplitude of Rasputin's connections in higher spheres is understood to have been revealed by the correspondence found in his flat after his death. Letters, for instance, were discovered from the late Count Witte which, however, do not for one moment suggest that the distinguished Russian statesmen was ever deceived by the man's professions, but simply that he—Witte—was clever enough to make use of the palace favorite for his own purposes.

A Common Looking Man

I never saw Rasputin in the flesh, but I have examined numerous excellent photographs which show him as facially and physically a common peasant type, with a mass of long dark hair and an unkempt straggling beard. I do not profess to be a physiognomist, but certainly, if an expert in this art had assured me that the face was of distinctly criminal type I should have assented heartily. I have more than once seen peasants with handsome and patriarchal features; but the counterpart of Rasputin might be found any day in the week among the doorkeepers and yardmen of any Russian town. As I have said, the eyes alone redeemed the face from insignificance; they did indeed seem to possess a hypnotic quality. I have also talked with Russian who knew Rasputin personally, and they one and all confirmed this assumption and averred that Rasputin's success with women was entirely due to this dangerous power.

Rasputin was shrewd enough to appraise the value of his peasant status in the role he had assumed and throughout his metropolitan career never discarded the picturesque peasant national costume, although the materials used in his dress were generally of richer material than is common among members of his class. He possessed more than an average share of the Russian muzhik's homely wit and wisdom and made it a rule to couch his sayings and injunctions in brief cryptic phrases which served to enhance his reputation as a seer enjoying occult gifts.

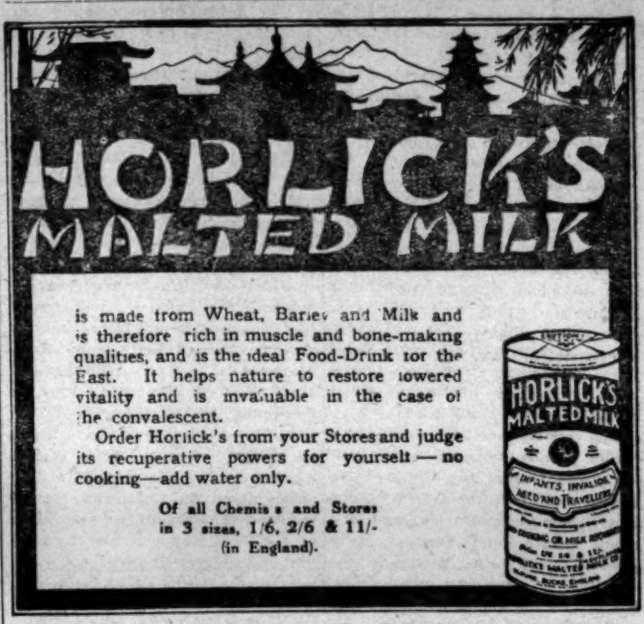
Rasputin Might Have Been Worse

Apologists are not lacking who, no doubt on the principle that even the devil is not quite so black as he has been painted, contend that Rasputin was after all more sinned against than sinning: that he was rather a tool in the hands of scheming and designing "careerists" than an independent actor in the bewildering and complicated drama of Russian internal politics. It is said that although he did not scruple to take money in return for his support, he did not avail himself to anything like the fullest possible extent of his opportunities in this direction, but was content with thousands of roubles where others in this place would certainly have amassed tens and hundreds of thousands. He lived rather simply than otherwise in a by no means palatial flat in the Gorokhovaya Street, together with his two daughters and a mistress—not his lawful wife—all of whom were present on the fatal night when Prince Yusupov called for his victim. It is said that their suspicions were aroused, and that they tried to dissuade Rasputin from going to the palace, but to no purpose. It is recalled that about a year ago Rasputin insulted Prince Yusupov's wife and that prince then swore revenge, but was finally reconciled to the offender by one of the court ladies.

Will Administer Oath To President Wilson

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE
© CLINEDINST

Washington, January 1.—President Wilson will take the oath of office at the White House on the regular inauguration day, March 4, despite the fact that it falls on a Sunday. The oath will be administered by Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court. The inaugural ceremonies will be held on Monday in front of the Capitol, at which time the President will make his inaugural address and will again receive the oath of office, in order that there may be no technical violation of the law. This time the members of the Senate and House and the public will be present.



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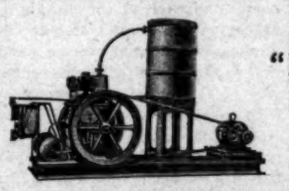
Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (in England).



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APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for February 10th and 11th

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

The film version of the immortal melodrama by the famous French Author, Pierre Decourcelle, adapted by Geo. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley.

In Two Episodes of Four Parts each. Tonight, showing the first episode, entitled: "Another's Fault"

"Two Little Vagabonds," as a play, has held the public for many years. It is full of action and its pathetic side is relieved by touches of humour applied by the hand of an artist. A great film of a most exciting nature.

CAST

Mlle. Madeleine Fromet ..... *Fanfan*
Mlle. Maria Fromet ..... *Claudinet.*
Mme. Vera Sergine ..... *Helene de Kerlor.*
M. Louis Gauthier ..... *Georges de Kerlor.*
Mme. Maud Gauthier ..... *Mme. de St. Hyrieix.*
M. Mondos ..... *M. de St. Hyrieix.*
Mme. Dax ..... *Zepherine.*
M. Milo ..... *La Limace.*
M. Georgaire ..... *Mulot.*
M. Ronoir ..... *Capitaine d'Alboize.*

Mlle. Fromet, the wonderful little French actress, who takes the part of Claudinet, is one of the youngest cinema stars in the world, being only 11 years old. She is a little genius who throws herself into all kinds of roles with a remarkable intensity and truth of presentment.

Matinee, To-morrow, February 11th, at 3 p.m.
"THE NEW ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

Pathe's American and French Gazettes
depicting latest events of interest.

FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS
"Betty Prepares for Cool Weather"

"Heart and Flames"
L-ko Comedy
Screams of laughter from start to finish.

Matinee, To-day, February 10th, at 5 p.m.
"THE HIGH HAND"
SIX PARTS

THE MOLLUSC PRODUCED BY THE CHINKIANG A.D.C.

This well-known four-part comedy, by Hubert Henry Davies, was produced last week by the Chinkiang Amateur Dramatic Club, which has now established itself on a permanent footing.

For the occasion a spacious godown was converted into the "Village Haymarket," the adequate well-lighted stage and accessories as well as the comfortable seating accommodation and heating showing what is possible in the direction of overcoming difficulties, given willing hands and enterprising management.

As to the cast, a most careful and convincing rendering of the exacting name part—Mrs. Baxter—was given by Mr. Roland Wade, well known in Shanghai. The part of Miss Roberts—the somewhat sentimental governess—was charmingly played by Mrs. L. H. Howell, these ladies being ably supported by Mr. C. G. Masters (formerly well known to Shanghai theater-goers) as Tom Kemp, and Mr. L. H. Howell as Mr. Baxter.

The scenery was specially painted by Mrs. Howell, who may be congratulated on producing a most effective setting. The stage-front was prettily banked with flowers and the auditorium well decorated with flags. The stage-management was in the able hands of Mr. H. St. John Wilding and Mr. F. J. Wilson acted as prompter.

The Chinkiang A. D. C. is to be heartily congratulated on the success of this, its most serious effort, from the financial as well as the artistic point of view, the net result being a sum of over $280 which has been handed over to the Fund for Soldiers in Mesopotamia.

News Brevities

The Masonic Lodges of Shanghai have accepted an invitation from Wor. Bro. Dean Walker, D. G. Chaplain, to attend the evening service at the Cathedral, tomorrow. Masons are requested to assemble at the Cathedral School at 5.45 p.m. No regalia will be worn.

* * *

The most recent issue of Shipping and Engineering contains a most interesting leader on "The Charting of the China Coast." Until the British Navy became otherwise engaged all the surveying and charting of the China Coast was undertaken by it but now it is in the capable hands of the Chinese Maritime Customs, which has just issued a third sheet of the chart of the Whangpoo River. The article gives a most readable history of the charts that have been issued. Amongst the articles included are "The Pacific Trade," "Man Power," "Germany's Methods," while a fund of information on the most recent happenings in their different spheres will be found in shipping and engineering notes.

* * *

Lieut. G. P. Risch, of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, and Lieut. A. S. Campbell, of Messrs. Alex. Campbell and Co., have been mentioned in despatches.

* * *

Mr. E. M. Gull, of the North China Daily News, has left for Weihaiwei en route for England, to offer his services to the Government.

* * *

The funeral of the Chinese detective who was murdered by an armed robber in the Wayside District on Wednesday night took place yesterday afternoon. The cortege which was headed by a large number of deceased's comrades, traversed Honan Road to French Town. The inquest held before the American Assessor resulted in the following verdict: "Death caused by a bullet wound from a revolver in the hands of a person unknown." The inmate of the house, who was also wounded, is reported to be progressing favorably at St. Luke's Hospital.

* * *

The New Shunpao reports:—Mr. Chung Mun-yew, the Director General of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railways, has sent in for leave of absence and also has submitted his resignation. So far the Department of Communications has granted him leave of absence for certain days but not leave to resign. Kiang Shao-yuan has been appointed to be in charge of the said railways pro tem.

* * *

The New Shunpao reports:—The Banks of the Consortium are said to have required China to engage Sir Richard Dane as Inspector General for land tax when the second Reorganisation Loan is signed.

* * *

A Chinese woman was found murdered at No. 483 Purdon Road late Thursday night under mysterious circumstances. The house was occupied by the deceased and her husband and another family. The woman's husband had been out on some errand and, when he returned, he was horrified to find his wife lying on the floor in a big pool of blood, quite dead. The unfortunate woman had received a knife wound in the back and had fallen to the floor mortally wounded. The police were immediately called to the scene. The members of the other family, which shares the house, heard no unusual noise. Her husband says that several articles of jewellery which she was wearing are missing.

* * *

The local Chinese papers publish a strong appeal made by General Chang Hsun that Confucianism be included in the Permanent Constitution. In his appeal the general points out that the Confucian doctrines and principles have been and are the very foundation of Chinese civilisation. They are the bulwark of the people against all sorts of evils and vices. General Chang says that he does not understand why some of the Parliamentarians should wish to dispense with Confucianism.

SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

Carpentier May Not Get Away to Fight Darcy

GEORGES CARPENTIER

New York, January 1.—Innumerable fight promoters and fight fans are anxiously awaiting word from France as to whether Georges Carpentier, the French soldier-pugilist, will be able to procure leave of absence in which to visit the United States and box Les Darcy, the Australian scrapper. It is feared that Carpentier may not be able to.

RED SOX AND HELENA ARE TO SETTLE TITLE

Seven Game Series Will Decide Which Is Champion Basket Ball Team

It will be of interest to those who have been speculating on the respective merits of the U.S.S. Helena and the Red Sox basketball teams, in regard to their Chamiponship claims, to know that a movement is on foot to have them meet in a seven-game series. The Red Sox will defend the pennant they now hold and which will go to the winner of this series.

Arrangements are being made for a good floor, with a large seating capacity. If these plans go through admission will be charged and the funds turned over to the Baseball Club, to be used in connection with the proposed club-house.

Today's Football

Shanghai F. C. vs. St. Xavier's

This match will be played on the S. F. C. Ground. Kick off 2.45 p.m.

S. F. C.—A. McLean, P. Isherwood, M. Tonkin, D. Campbell, S. Tweedie, F. S. Ward, H. N. Olsen, W. C. G. Clifford, E. Lyhne, D. Drake, A. H. Leslie.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—Ed. J. Bretfield, P. Oliveros (Capt.), H. Favacho, J. Noodt, C. Encarnacao, V. Xavier, A. Gutierrez, L. Encarnacao, V. Elliot, J. Gioulis and H. Dawe. Linesman: A. Aguiar.

Referee: H. G. Boyling.

S. F. C. 2nd XI v. Customs R. C.

This game will not take place owing to the Customs being unable to raise a team.

Public School vs. Police 2nd XI.

This match will be played on the Police Ground commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—B. Shirazee, B. H. Smith (Capt.), A. E. Ferris, I. Roberts, A. V. White, F. Madar, G. Madar, C. Ozario, E. J. Cooke, H. Rowland, M. Foox.

Reserve:—A. Johansson.

Police:—W. Howells; T. Foley and W. Robertson (Capt.); P. Page, J. Clissold and J. Kilkenny; A. J. Knight, H. Jefferson, J. Watson, F. Bridger and J. Colter.

Referee:—H. F. Landers.

Hanbury Old Boys vs. Willows

This practice match will be played in the Hongkew Park. Kick-off at 2.45 p.m.

Hanbury School:—A. Madar, L. Quincey, F. Wittsack, E. Gifford, E. Mears, S. Emamooden, A. Maitland, J. Pettersen, A. Sofoulis, H. Hayward, C. Sofoulis.

SHANGHAI SCOTTISH, S.V.C.

The February monthly cup competition was held yesterday morning at the Range in cold, but otherwise splendid weather conditions. The competition was 10 shots and 1 sighter at 300 yards. Bisley targets. The following were the best scores:

"A" Class:

	Score.	H'cap	Net Total.
Cpl. K. McKelvie....	41	3	38*
C/S. G. J. Turnbull..	38	3	35
Pte. C. W. Glover...	37	3	34
Pte. J. Macbeth.....	39	7	32

* 2nd leg on Cup, also winner of spoon. Future h'cap 5 points.

"B" Class:

Pte. G. Bloom.....	41	3	38*
Pte. J. F. Caie.....	32	0	32
Pte. A. A. Malcolm..	29	0	29
Pte. C. A. Thomson..	28	5	23

* 2nd leg on Cup, also winner of spoon. Future h'cap 5 points.

"C" Class:

Pte. G. Macdonald..	25	3	22*
Pte. P. Campbell....	22	0	22

* Winner of spoon; future h'cap 5 points.

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SEATS FOR FLIGHTS BY MISS STINSON ON SALE

Beginning today first class grandstand seat reservations for Miss Katherine Stinson's aviation exhibition which takes place at Kiangwan Race Course next Saturday and Sunday can be obtained at S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd. Owing to the limited seating capacity of the grandstand the management has decided to place those seats on sale in advance so as to avoid a rush or confusion at the last moment. Only 2,000 tickets have been printed, which is the seating capacity of the grandstand. The management also announces that the exhibition will take place, rain or shine.

POST FOR LORD LYTTON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—The Admiralty announces that Lord Lytton has been appointed an additional Parliamentary Secretary and will represent the Admiralty in the House of Lords.

BOMB LAHR DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 8.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been fairly lively artillery activity in the sectors of Mort Homme, Louvemont and Les Chambrettes.

The communique this afternoon reported: There have been lively grenade and artillery actions in the region of Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood.

A French aeroplane bombed the military establishments at Lahr, in the Grand-Duchy of Baden. A French air-squadron bombed the aerodrome at Mariakerke.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET NEWS

Changes in rating for week ending February 2:—

Monterey:

Domny, F. A.—Sea. 2c. to Sea.
Nelson, A.—Q.M. 3c. to Q.M. 2c.
Thrasher, L. G.—H.A. 1c. to P.M. 2c.
Reynolds, F. A.—H.A. to H.A. 1c.

Decatur:

Sowden, H. B.—C.M. 3c. to Cpsmth.

Bainbridge:

Harvis, F. L.—Sea. to Q.M. 3c.
Ede, A. J.—F. 2c. to F. 1c.
Rhodier, L. E.—F. 2c. to F. 1c.

Mohican:

Colvin, W. S.—Yeo. 1c. to C.Y.
Wright, J. T.—Y. 2c. to Y. 1c.

Dale:

Daly, F. W.—F. 1c. to W.T.

Barry:

Kerr, H. W.—Y. 2c. to Y. 1c.
Browy, M. A.—H.A. 1c. to P.M. 2c.
Clark, F. C.—Sea. to Q.M. 3c.
Smithson, N. A.—Q.M. 2c. to Q.M. 1c.
Hansen, O.—Q.M. 3c. to Q.M. 2c.
Shively, W. R.—Cox. to B.M. 2c.

Mixed Court

Alleged Insurance Fraud

A case involving an alleged insurance fraud is on in the Mixed Court. A curio dealer, 52 years of age, is charged with attempting on January 31 to obtain by fraud the sum of $1,000 from the Venus Life Insurance Company with intent to cheat and defraud the said company by feloniously pretending to the company that his wife, who was insured for $1,000, had died, whereas in truth and in fact she was not dead.

Mr. J. O. Anderson appeared for the prosecution, and after the evidence of two witnesses had been heard the case was adjourned.

One of the witnesses, a representative from the Venus Insurance Co., stated that the accused took out a policy on the life of his wife, in his favor, in March of last year. On the 14th of the 11th moon the company received a letter stating that the woman was sick; a subsequent letter stated that she was seriously ill, and finally a telegram was received by the company stating that she had died at a certain village near Yangchow. Enquiries into the death were immediately started, whereupon it was ascertained that the woman was still alive.

Mr. Anderson stated that the accused had made a confession at the police station after he was arrested.

The court adjourned the case to give accused an opportunity of pointing out, to the police and a representative of the company, the place of burial.

SOOCHOW ALUMNI ORGANISE

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, February 6.—The first semi-annual alumni meeting of Soochow Academy (American Church Mission) Alumni Association was held last evening at the home of the Head-Master, Rev. H. A. McNulty. After a banquet a cabinet of five men were elected to draw up a tentative constitution and arrange for the September meeting, when permanent officers will be elected and an organization perfected. Mr. Me Ozoong-keen, '16, now at St. John's University, is chairman of the executive committee and all alumni of the Chinese or English school and all former students in the Academic Department are requested to get into communication with him. It is the purpose of this association to work for the school and do all in their power to increase the number of honor students and live and work as alumni of Soochow Academy as well as individuals. The alumni who have not gone to college have nearly all entered government service or the employ of the Standard Oil Co.

M. RODIN DANGEROUSLY ILL

London, January 31.—M. Rodin, the famous French sculptor, is dangerously ill.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy, but fair weather in our regions. Mist or fog in the North. Moderate monsoon in the South.

DEATH

EVANS.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, on February 9, Freda, the dearly beloved wife of A. Francis Evans and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edney Page. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, today, at 4 p.m. Cremation.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 10, 1917

In Bondage

(New York Times)

"THE world has been appalled by the reports from Belgium of the deportation into bondage of thousands of the non-combatant population," was declared in the preamble to the resolutions adopted at the great meeting in Carnegie Hall. Appalled we are and shocked, our indignation rises against this hideous oppression, and the sentiment of the American people is made known by the meetings now being held all over the country to urge the United States Government to make vigorous protest. Surprised we can hardly be, since the deportation of peaceable Belgians into bondage is only a German military measure, the extension to occupied territory of the methods and practices of Prussian militarism. We have never been able to understand why the officers of the Imperial Government should take the trouble to explain it, much less why they should seek to excuse it or apologise for it. It is perfectly consistent, it is altogether logical, it is quite in keeping with the acts and practices of the present masters of the Belgians within their own Empire. It would have been enough to say: "We do it because it pleases us to do it." The world would have understood.

Von Bissing has explained that the Belgians are sent away into bondage in order to release from the task of keeping them in order a certain number of German soldiers, who would thus be freed for service in the trenches. It is a military measure, in violation of all law, to be sure, a crime against humanity. Mr. Root at the Carnegie Hall meeting described it as a "horrid crime," but what does Imperial Germany care for that? Every German subject is in bondage to the Imperial Government, to the Hohenzollern idea. Millions of men have been sent to the front, to meet death, to be blinded, maimed, and to suffer for that idea. Now the women and the men unfit for military duty are in bondage under the new order establishing organised universal service for war ends throughout Germany. Austria is in bondage to Germany, and the Southern German States contentedly allow themselves to be dragged along behind the Hohenzollern chariot.

With all this multitude of testimonies before us showing what Prussian militarism does to its own, we certainly could not expect that it would be more lenient toward the conquered Belgians. It was the ambition and the hope of every Roman General to bring back from Eastern wars the greatest possible number of prisoners. Rome made slaves of them and felt that she enriched herself thereby. Nobody bothered about the rights of the enslaved captives or took any thought of the suffering of the wives and children from whom they were torn. Nor are von Bissing and his Imperial masters concerned about the rights and sufferings of the Belgians sent off into bondage. If they had been sensitive about such matters Prussian militarism would have died years ago.

Our indignation is stirred, we denounce and protest against these outrages. Germany has done herself immeasurable harm in the opinion of the world, she has lowered her place among civilised nations, by these and countless other inhumanities. But Germany will pay heed only when her own people come to understand their own position, only when they find their conditions of bondage intolerable and revolt against them will an end be made of oppression and lawlessness and outrage for Prussian military ends. That is about the only hope we can entertain of the present peace parleying, that the answer of the Allies may make clear to the German people the hopelessness of the struggle in which they are throwing away their lives, the ignoble, selfish ends for which Prussian power is using them and the benefits for the whole world, the great deliverance for themselves, which can be attained if they will force their Government to bring the war to an end.

A Belgian Senator On The Peace Offer

Allies Would Be Willing to Treat With Real Representatives of German People, Bu Not With Their Present Rulers

By H. La Fontaine

(Senator of Belgium)

We agree with the Central Powers that the actual war is the most terrific ever experienced in history, but we affirm that precisely such a war was willed and prepared by Germany, and that the terrific implements used by her armies were to this end carefully and purposely devised in the laboratories of her scientists and experts. Animated by the most devilish spirit, without pity or compassion, the German Government and the German Staff and their submissive allies have applied those implements with the most inhumane brutality to defenseless children, women, and old men. And they have now the impudence to declare that such a catastrophe "injures the most precious achievements of humanity." They think that the world has forgotten that their troops, worse than the barbarians of Attila and Tamerlane, have destroyed the University of Louvain, injured beyond restoration the Cathedral of Rheims and the Cloth Hall of Ypres. They think that the world has forgotten that the Allied Powers, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, urged Germany and Austria to enter into negotiations before the war broke out, and that, twelve hours before the declaration of war to Russia, the Tsar sent a pathetic and personal appeal to the Kaiser to submit all the differences to arbitration. The catastrophe could have been prevented, but it was not prevented because the Kaiser and the men who surrounded him, without taking the advice of the representatives of their own people, decided to go to war and then deceived their fellow citizens by madeup, incorrect, and distorted information.

Once more we deny most solemnly that the war has been forced upon the Central Powers—it was forced upon the Allied Powers in a most treacherous manner. This is not disputed even in Germany, where men of high standing have declared that it was a preventive war. It was certainly not forced upon the Central Powers by invaded Belgium, nor by France, whose troops were held ten kilometers off the frontier, nor by Great Britain, whose 160,000 available soldiers debarked about a fortnight after the war was declared; nor by Russia, against the armies of whom Germany and Austria opposed only small and inadequate forces; nor by Italy, whose entrance into the war was postponed till 1915.

At least they have learned their lesson, the Central Powers. They know what war means. No more allusion is made to the mailed fist, the shining armor, the pointed sword, the dried powder. War is no more the highest educator, the uplifter of minds, the creator of wealth. Those who claimed that peace was an ugly dream are speaking of a lasting peace! War in their opinion is grief and sorrow, fields soaked with human blood, the world doomed to annihilation. What a change!

Now we will test to see if this change is a sincere and genuine one. We also are ready to enter into negotiations, but not on the assumption that the Central Powers have "an unconquerable strength and gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material." They gained such advantages as long as they were superior in number and war material, and their advance in Rumania is due only to similar circumstances. As soon as the opposing forces became equal the Central Powers were unable to break the resistance of the allied armies and were obliged to recede. If they are convinced they can bring the actual struggle to a victorious end, the allied armies share a similar conviction.

The Allied Powers deplore, more deeply perhaps than the peoples of the Central Powers, the terrific sacrifices imposed on them, but on their side the soldiers in the trenches and their relatives, too, know that they fight for the loftiest ideals of the human race; for the triumph of democracy, for the sacredness of treaties, for goodwill among men, for the co-operation of the races and the nations, for liberty, for justice, for peace. For such aims men die and suffer with pride, with smiles on their lips and joy in their eyes. Are the peoples, if not the rulers, of the Central Powers able to understand such convictions and such feelings? If they do, their most solemn and momentous duty is to urge their Governments not to boast of their military strength, of future bloody victories, of glory and prestige, of iron crosses and food cards, but to declare before the world that the peoples of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey stand for the same principles for which the allied armies are fighting, and to act conformably. And if their rulers are unwilling to act, the peoples have in their own hands their future destinies.

The negotiations to be entered into will have therefore a very new and special character. They will no more have to deal with ideas of conquest or submission, of might or power. The discussion will have to ascertain the rights and duties of peoples considered as equals. It will have to remove war from the relations between States and abolish it forever as a legal process in the settlement of international disputes.

To fulfill such a task the men who would represent the actual rulers of the Central Powers would be unfit and unreliable. They would represent those who have their hands stained with the blood of innocent victims treacherously killed, who have ordered wholesale murder and deportation of civilians, arson and looting, who have betrayed their pledged word, the laws of war, the law of nations, and the commands of common humanity. We are ready to deliberate, but with the true and direct representatives of the peoples through delegates appointed by them and on the basis of the principles laid down by us in the present declaration.

Questions and Answers

Can you give me any information as to where the Alaskan seals go after the mating season? The bulls put to sea about two weeks prior to the cows.

R. C. Bley.

The bulls arrive at the beaches in early May, the cows begin to arrive in early June. The rookeries are filled about the middle of July. Soon after the landing of the cows they bear their single young and within a week they go to sea to feed. The cows spend the rest of the summer between the feeding banks, one or two hundred miles off shore, and the rookeries, where they feed their offspring. The pups are able to take to the water in a month or six weeks.

The bulls fast from the time of their arrival at the beaches in May until early August, when they go out to sea to feed and rest. Is this the departure you have in mind? It is no more than a landfall. Late in November comes the real departure. Then the adult seals journey rapidly to the latitude of southern California and the pups proceed into Bering Sea and the Aleutian bays, not progressing south of the latitude of Cape Flattery. There they meet the older seals and return north with them in the spring. The seals of the Commander Islands go as far south as southern Japan, those of Robbin Island enter the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan. The journey north is made on the curve of 100 fathoms and the animals reappear at the breeding places, class by class, in orderly mobilisation.

Can you give me any idea as to the origin of the feminine sidesaddle? I understand there's an interesting story attached to it.

R. J. E. H.

Sidesaddles were introduced as early as the twelfth century. They were developed from the pillion or pad on which a lady rode sidewise behind her husband and steadied herself by holding on to his belt. The present type of sidesaddle seems to have come into vogue about 1650, but the third pommel or leaping horn, by which a firm grip is secured, did not appear until 1830," says the New International Encyclopaedia (Dodd, Mead; 1916).

"The lady's sidesaddle when first fully developed had two heads or pommels, between which the right leg was supported, the support for the left leg being the stirrup," says the Encyclopaedia Britainnica. "The third pommel, or 'leaping horn,' against which the left leg rests, was, it is said, invented as the result of a match between two gentlemen riders to ride a steeplechase on sidesaddles; the winner had provided himself this support for his left leg."

This may be the interesting story you refer to, but we are unable to give you the particulars of it.

Does Great Britain tax her colonies for the support of her army and navy or other purposes?

Y.

No. In the case of the larger colonies the mother country assumes no moral or material responsibility for their revenue or expenditures. Until 1890-1900 the expense of the British navy was borne entirely by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. Since then some of the colonial members of the empire have manifested a desire to participate in its common defence. Australia has created a navy and Canada had begun the formation of one prior to the present war. Other colonies, such as the Cape and Natal, long ago voluntarily voted sums of money to be expended on imperial defence. Since the beginning of the war the colonies have been notably generous in their free will offerings.

Sees Germany Liberalised

Francke Expects Socialists to Sit In the Ministry After the War

In an address before the Forum of the Free Synagogue on January 7, Professor Kuno Francke of Harvard University pointed out some of the effects which the war was bound to produce upon the future development of German public life. He based his prognostication largely upon a remarkable book which has lately appeared in Germany, entitled. "The Organisation of Work in the New Germany."

This book consists of twenty essays, dealing with a great variety of question concerning the political, economic, social, and educational reorganization of Germany after the war. The editors are two men whose names before the war would not have been found together on the same title page; one is the Libraraian of the Prussian House of Lords, the other is the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist trade unions in Germany. Of the contributors, ten are prominent Socialist Party leaders, editors of Socialist papers, Secretaries or Presidents of Socialist workmen organizations; the other ten are high Government officials or well-known professors of history, economics, philosophy, and theology in German universities.

The fundamental thought running through these twenty essays is: We must maintain after the war what the war has given us—a common purpose and a new faith in our people, we must make this war the beginning of an epoch in German history which in popular freedom, public devotion, and national energy will surpass anything that we have had before.

Among the changes which this new public consciousness engendered by the war seems certain to bring about Professor Francke singled out the following; Democratization of the army, limitation of class privileges, lessening of the spirit of caste, broader suffrage for the Legislatures of the individual German States, particularly Prussia; redistribution of electoral districts for the Reichstag, in conformity with the growth of the population; admission of the Socialists to seats in the Government, steps toward disestablishment of the Church, popularization of the secondary schools, increased activity in social welfare legislation, enlargement of the public responsibilities and public rights of women, and heightening of the idealistic tendency in literature and art.

With regard to the future place of the Socialist Party in German political life the speaker said:

"It simply will not do to exclude from a seat in the Ministry a party which in the moment of supreme national need has demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt its unswerving loyalty to the country; which, indeed, considering its numerical strength, its unmatched organization, and its hold upon the most intelligent part of the large masses, may be said to have saved Germany in the most portentous hour of her history."

Topics In Brief

Villa is married but apparently not yet settled down.—*Washington Herald.*

The peace-advocates are giving the belligerent governments no peace.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If the greatest of all wars ends in a draw it will not long hold is place as the greatest of all wars.—*New York Sun.*

The only signs of peace are the indications that each side is willing to stop fighting if the other will ask for terms.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Now that Germany has wrested control of the seas from Great Britain why doesn't Tarnowski apply for permission to Berlin?—*Boston Transcript.*

You must admit that if the Teutons are on their last legs, as some people claim, they still manage to kick up a good deal of trouble.—*Atlanta Journal.*

And if Mr. Tarnowski plans to follow the example of Mr. Dumba he might as well buy a round-trip ticket while he is about it.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Russian food expert in this country for the Allies says the American farmer is getting too much for his wheat. Very well, whose fault is it?—*Indianapolis Star.*

The stipulation that the American troops will be withdrawn in forty days if the conditions are satisfactory seems to point to a long sojourn in Mexico.—*Chicago Herald.*

Speaking of the antique eggs that investigators are discovering in storage these days, a friend reports that he even found "The Lays of Ancient Rome" in a second-hand establishment.—*Chicago Herald*

The Atlantic Ocean is America's best liquid asset.—*Grand Rapids News.*

If The Nations State Their Aims

Should Not the United States Also Declare Where It Stands in the World War?

By George F. Canfield

(Professor of Law at Columbia University)

The belligerent nations have been invited to state frankly the terms upon which the war might be concluded. Unquestionably this country, like the rest of the neutral world, is deeply interested in the re-establishment of peace, and still more in the terms upon which peace is to be re-established. For, if these terms are not just and satisfactory to the conscience of mankind, there can be no lasting peace; and every one agrees that the only peace which is to be thought of as a result of this terrible war must be an assured and permanent peace. But if the time has arrived for the belligerents to state frankly their views as to the terms of peace has not the time also arrived for the neutral nations, and, above all, for our nation to state frankly and officially the attitude of their respective peoples?

This is especially incumbent upon this country at the present time, because President Wilson's peace letter has been so gravely misinterpreted in many quarters, being hailed by the German press and the German Embassy as an indorsement of the German proposal for a peace conference. But there is nothing in the letter itself justifying this conclusion. No time, therefore, should be lost in letting the Teutonic Allies know officially what is the attitude of this country. We owe this not only to ourselves, but especially to the German people who have been plunged into this war by the Berlin military ring. The attitude of this country has already been made clear unofficially in the address to the allied nations, and in that portion of the press of this country (outside of strictly German newspapers), which has had any convictions to express. And there can be no doubt that President Wilson's personal convictions are in accord with the dominant sentiment of this country. Indeed, it would be an insult to his intelligence and honor to suggest that he would aid or abet the re-establishment of peace upon any terms which would not recognise the basic principles laid down by Lloyd George, namely, restitution, reparation, and and effectual guarantees for the future.

According to the dominant sentiment of this country and what, it must be believed, are the personal convictions of President Wilson, the great and fundamental object of this war is clearly understood. It is the smashing of this Berlin military ring. According to this sentiment, this ring is responsible for the war. Being responsible for the war and having inflicted immense damage upon Belgium and Northern France, which damage was the direct result of the violation of solemn treaty obligations, Germany must pay the penalty of its wrong-doing. According to the standards of this country, unlike those of some supporters of Prussian militarism, a nation is subject to moral rules, and for the violation of those rules must pay the penalty as an individual would have to pay it. No peace, therefore is to be thought of which does not involve an insistence upon reparation.

If the German people believe that the war was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Russia, France, and England, each having sinister designs against the German nation, they have been deceived. The American public has weighed the evidence and reached a settled judgment upon the question. And not only was this ring responsible for the war, but it began it with a flagrant violation of treaty obligations and the invasion of Belgium, and in the prosecution of the war it has committed repeated violations of settled rules of international law and morality, and has practiced countless and unspeakable barbarities. This ring, therefore, (in all this discussion it must be sharply distinguished from the German people,) is a real menace not only to Europe but to the whole world, and it is especially a menace to this nation of ours, so rich, so helpless and so unprepared against the aggression which has laid waste Belgium, Servia, and Rumania.

It is possible that the people of the West, on account of their apparent aloofness from the peril, did not at once appreciate the real gravity of it, just as they did not, a year ago, understand the full need of preparedness. But as soon as their attention was called to the matter of preparedness, there was no difficulty in arousing them to an appreciation of the need of it, so that there is now no occasion for any further apprehension as to the attitude of the country on this question. In like manner, if President Wilson has any doubts as to whether the sentiment of the West is in accord with what must be his own sentiments with reference to this world-war, he could quickly win it support; indeed, there shousd be even less difficulty in setting the country right in our foreign policy than in the case of preparedness. The President should find no difficulty in pointing out that the Berlin military ring, or what is sometimes called "Prussian Militarism," is a grave menace to the welfare of our country and to the interests of the great West. In the crushing of Prussian militarism this country would at once be relieved of the great burden of expense for preparedness. That would be one great point gained, for Prussian militarism is at the bottom of the need of preparedness throughout the world. This country would also be relieved of the necessity of joining a league to enforce peace. That would be another great point gained.

There are many and serious objections to any such league and to our participating in it. And there would be no thought of the need of such a league were it not for the menace of Prussian militarism. And what rational around is there for supposing that the obligations of such a league would be any more of a restraint upon Germany than solemn treaty obligations and Hague conventions? The Allies, therefore, are in a very real sense fighting our battles and with as little interference with our trade and commerce as it is possible to do it under the circumstances. Of course, this nation, wallowing in its material prosperity, is in no position to ask the Allies to continue to make their great sacrifices in the prosecution of the war. But if they are willing to make those sacrifices, it is unthinkable that we should ask them to stop. On the contrary, we should feel and express our deep sense of indebtedness to them for what they are doing for us. And the time has now arrived for some official statement of our position.

It is probable, indeed, that a mere official announcement of our sympathy for the cause of the Allies would hasten the day of peace, but if that should prove insufficient, then it must be gravely considered whether we should not go further. It must be gravely considered whether President Wilson should not appeal to the nation and to Congress to give him authority to pledge to the Allies not only the sympathy but the support of this country until peace can be obtained upon a basis which will insure a lasting peace. As Lloyd George said: "It is not what a nation gains, but what a nation gives, that makes it great." Hitherto we have apparently gained much—that is, we have gained much in a material way. Now the time has come for us to give much, and let us give quickly what we have to give.

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The Little Boy From Boston

By William F. Kirk

The little boy from Boston went to visit Uncle Pete,
Who lives in Apple Crossing on the main and only street;
So little Cousin Hiram and his faithful village crew
Took Egbert out next morning, saying: "Tell you what let's do;
We'll jest play scout and wallop some old Injuns on the head!"
"The Indians are all extinct," his Boston cousin said.

"The Indians are dead and gone," he told the village boys.
"Save here and there sequestered groups who dare not make a noise.
We think the aborigines prefer this mode of life
To dwelling in large centers with their turmoil, care and strife.
It seems incomprehensible to minds of meager scope,
But they are now as scattered as the elk or antelope.

"You boys are not so well informed. 'Tis what I might expect,
For dwelling in a hamlet circumscribes the intellect.
I might suggest, for pastime, not a lot of futile games,
But half an hour's discussion on the thoughts of Henry James."

* * *

And then the village youngsters charged, and made a pile ten deep
With the little boy from Boston on the bottom of the heap.

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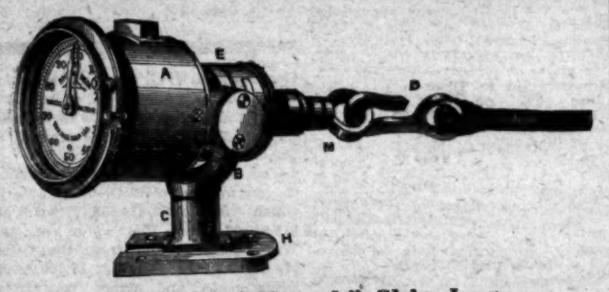

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Everything pertaining to navigation. Send for Catalogue.

Cousin Willie's Courtship By Opper

EVENING, MRS. JONES. EVENING WILLIE
WHY, GOOD EVENING, SHERIFF
OH, YOU MEN ARE ALL FLATTERERS.
I NEVER SAW YOU LOOKING BETTER, MRS. JONES.
NICE WEATHER
MOLASSES
WHY, THE IDEA!
YOU OUGHT TO GET MARRIED AGAIN.
IT'S AN EARLY SPRING
WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT THAT SHELF WOULD FALL LIKE THAT?
I ALWAYS TOLD YOU IT WAS SHAKY
I'LL GET SQUARE WITH YOU FOR THAT!
STOP YOUR NONSENSE, SHERIFF.
MRS. JONES YOU GET YOUNGER EVERY DAY
F. Opper

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

History Of The Moon Is A Long Series Of Catastrophes

By Prof. Garrett P. Serviss

THE history of the moon appears to have been one long series of tremendous catastrophes. Its origin, according to the theory of Darwin, which is now generally accepted, was a catastrophe sublime in its magnitude—the tearing asunder of the molten globe of the earth, or, more properly speaking, the stripping off by centrifugal force of a large portion of its periphery. After the consolidation of the moon came another chain of catastrophes, the effects of which are plainly visible upon the lunar disk, and these have recently been made the subject of special photographic study by Messrs. Loewy and Luiseux, of the Paris Observatory. It may not be generally known that scores of the huge cicatrices that scar the face of the moon can plainly be seen by anybody, without any of the instruments of an observatory, thanks to the remarkable powers of the "prism binoculars," many varieties of which have, within a few years past, been invented and placed upon the market. With one of these little instruments, no more cumbrous than an opera glass, such objects as the great lunar rings of Copernicus, Tycho, Manilius, Menelaus, Clavius, Archimedes and many more are distinctly, not to say startlingly, exhibited. The vast mysterious rays that start at Tycho and traverse the lunar plains and mountains for hundreds of miles on all sides are clearly shown, and the amount of detail visible on the broad dark plains, called "seas," is astonishing when we consider the exceedingly modest proportions of the instrument of observation. Of course, in order to see the endless finer details one must employ a telescope.

On the moon, as among the others, photography has proved itself capable of revealing many things not visible to the eye, even when aided by powerful telescopes. Moreover, many of the less conspicuous lunar features are so complicated and, also, so confusingly graduated with light and shade, that no draughtsman can correctly represent them. For these reasons astronomers who seek to penetrate the ultimate secrets of the lunar world have come to depend largely upon photographers' pictures.

For several years past Messrs. Loewy and Luiseux have assiduously photographed the moon in all its phases and under all illuminations, and, taking their photographs for a basis, they have studied the innumerable questions relating to its past and present conditions, and particularly the bearing of the past upon the present. Finally they have presented to the French Academy of Sciences a series of conclusions concerning the lunar world which possess the highest interest and which are founded upon their personal investigations.

To begin with, they discuss the theory which was suggested by a German astronomer, Gruithuisen, fifty years ago, and which has recently been revived in various forms by others, that the gigantic ring mountains on the moon, many of which are from forty to eighty miles in diameter, and possess central peaks in the midst of the deep depressions within their encircling walls, were created not by volcanic action, like the comparatively insignificant craters on the earth, but by the fall upon the moon of huge masses which partially liquefied the surrounding surface and cast up vast viscid rings, which afterward solidified. Similar phenomena, it has been noted, are produced when stones are dropped into soft mud. They are also seen when projectiles are fired against a target and a melting occurs.

It has been supposed by the advocates of this theory that a ring of circulating bodies once surrounded the earth, at approximately the distance of the moon, and these are supposed to have been gradually drawn in upon the moon. The theory is attractive to the imagination, and it finds a certain degree of support in the actual existence of rings composed of independent masses surrounding the planet Saturn. But Messrs. Loewy and Luiseux conclude that this is not the true explanation of the origin of the lunar formations. On the contrary, they think that the great lunar ring mountains were created by volcanic eruptions. They are also of the opinion that the "seas" once contained water. This would favor the supposition that the lunar globe was formerly habitable. But, if so, its end as an inhabited world must have been a catastrophe of the most fearful character. Its whole surface is more or less pitted with immense craters. It is impossible to conceive that life could continue to exist upon a world whose crust was thus torn apart in every direction. The streaks running for hundreds of miles straight away from the crater Tycho are supposed by many astronomers to mark huge lines of fissure where the globe of the moon was split apart, the crevices being filled with material of a lighter color than the surrounding surface.

Whichever view we adopt—that of a bombardment, pitting the moon as thoroughly as ever a battleship was pitted by shells, or that of a universal upheavel of the surface by volcanic explosions—it is evident that the end of the moon as a living world was anything but a peaceful one. The earth has now, at least, no ring of bodies surrounding it ready to fall upon its surface, and, on the other hand, its volcanic energies appear to have been far greater in the past than they are likely to be in the future. We may therefore anticipate that it will never be the scene of such a world tragedy as has evidently been played upon the stage of its satellite.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 9, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 88=Tls. 1.13 @ 71.8=$1.58

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	71.4875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1836
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/7½=Tls.	5.51
Exch. @ 71.8=Mex. $	7.68
Peking Bar	274
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37 1/16d
Bank Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-7¾
London	Demand	3-7⅞
India (nominal)	T.T.	265¼
Paris	T.T.	507
Paris	Demand	507½
New York	T.T.	86¾
New York	Demand	86⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	66
Japan	T.T.	58¾
Batavia	T.T.	211½

Banks Buying Rates

London	nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-9⅛
London	nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-9⅛
London	nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-9½
London	nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-9⅝
Paris	nominal 4 m-s.	523
New York	nominal 4 m-s.	89⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

£1	=Hk. Tls.	4.97
Hk. Tls. 1	=Francs	5.59
„ „ 1	=Marks	†4.57
Gold $1	=Hk. Tls.	1.05
Hk. Tls. 1	=Yen	1.87
„ „ 1	=Rupees	3.02
„ „ 1	=Rouble	3.44
„ „ 1	=Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 9, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Chengs Tls. 2.95
Kamuntings Tls. 6.00
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1903 Tls. 90.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 9, 1917.

Official

New Eng. Works Tls. 12.00 cash

Direct

Krewoeks Tls. 19.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 7.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 2d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 2d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm, but quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 6:—
Spot: 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 2d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 1¾d. to 3s. 2d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm. Total stock in London and Liverpool 11,333 tons.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, February 7.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 4 5/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 5/32d.
Receive 65 per cent.

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4¼d.
Tenders at 1s. 4¼d.
Receive 65 per cent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 12.000.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 12.000.000.

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CAN SELL INSURANCE IN U.S., HE ASSERTS

Japanese Expert Thinks Fire Companies in Japan Should Seek American Business

A movement is now being urged forward by Japanese economic writers, financiers and business men for investment in foreign enterprises. There is evidently such a tendency, which moneyed people of this country are inclined to follow, and a considerable amount of money has been invested in foreign countries since last year, when the opportunity first presented itself to any marked degree. But the difficulty is that the media for foreign investment are still incomplete and capitalists, although they may be seeking foreign investments, are unable to invest money abroad to the extent that they intend. Another difficulty lies in the fact that most capitalists are not conversant with conditions in foreign countries and in most cases are not fully convinced of the safety of their investments.

A fair example of how the Japanese are seeking for foreign investments is the fact that a prominent insurance man advocates that Japanese fire insurance companies should extend their operations to the United States. Mr. Kawasaki, president of the Nippon Fire Insurance Company, quoted in the Chugai Shogyo, says that America is a good field for Japanese fire insurance business. He said it is noticeable that the American fire insurance companies practically confine their operations to that country, and one of the reasons seems to be that they have a rich enough field of operations at home. There are 220 fire insurance companies in America, and these are said to be collecting premiums of about $200,000,000 a year. Of these about 30 companies are said to be collecting over $2,500,000 each a year. Besides, 37 foreign insurance companies have their branch offices or agents and they collect as much as $60,000,000 a year in all. These figures speak well for the resources of that country as fire insurance market.

Japanese companies seem to take the view that America is a country of big fires, and they got this impression from tremendous fires in San Francisco, Boston, Chicago and Baltimore, but the impression is quite erroneous. Mr. Kawasaki is of opinion that Japan is now a poor field for fire insurance business in view of the big sum of capital invested, and urges the Japanese companies to extend their business in that direction. He said that through proper management there is a strong probability of a success for such an innovation.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

FINANCE OFFICIAL SAYS U. S. RETURN IS WELCOME

Expert Talks on Loan Group, Russian Bonds and Grand Canal Co-operation Plan

Speaking on the important financial topics of the day, a prominent official in the Finance Department is quoted in a press interview to the following effect:

"A joint meeting of the representatives of England, Japan, Russia and France was scheduled to open in London on Tuesday this week to discuss matters in connection with the Quadruple Loan to China. The discussion is not expected to come to a conclusion in a day, and it will be a few days before we can be in a position to announce the result of the deliberation. It is, however, known that the Four Powers have no objection to the re-entry of the United States in the Quadruple Group, and the meeting will give its agreement with the American participation.

"Regarding the Russian proposal for the establishment of a new credit of 200,000,000 yen, no further intimation has been received from the Russian side, but the bankers and financiers here agree that the condition of the money market now is such as to meet with requirements to that extent, but they are rather inclined to think that it is desirable to devise means to easily cash the bonds in case Japan may want money in the future. It will take a long time before this loan is issued."

The same expert said that the recent issue of a big war loan in England seems to have caused many people there to dispose of their holdings of Japanese bonds. Consequently, Japanese bonds have fallen recently in the London market, and this has afforded Japan a unique opportunity to repurchase them for the purpose of cancelling them. The Japanese Government, which raised 20,000,000 yen from a domestic loan some time ago for the purpose of redeeming British loans and redeemed 5,000,000 yen by purchase, has purchased 7,000,000 yen more recently. The purchase of another 8,000,000 yen for the same purpose can probably be completed before the end of February.

Regarding the proposed Japan American joint enterprise or dredging a canal in Shantung Province, China, the same official remarked that as the result of negotiations still in progress between Mr. Ono, of the Japan Industrial Bank, and American capitalists, it has nearly been decided that of the total amount of the Canal Loan of 12,000,000 yen, Japan will take up 4,000,000 yen or 5,000,000 yen. As to the contract for carrying out the works, it has not yet been decided whether Japan will share in the contract on an equal footing with the Americans, or take up the work in the form of subcontract.

BRITISH MOBILISATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—The War Office has called up for immediate service employees of Government and local authorities, between the ages of 18 and 22, following the cancellation of their exemptions.

ADOPT ADDRESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The House of Commons has adopted the Address.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	1085.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	298.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 S.
Wesawei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
Ning Reality (ord.)	Tls. 50.
Ning Reality (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Cutler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$126 Sa.
Green Island	$11.65 Sa.
Yangkats	Tls. 20½
Major Bros.	48. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16
Lewellyn	40
Lane, Crawford	$92 B.
Moutrie	885
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11¾ B.
Amherst	4½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¾
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 15½
Cheng	Tls. 2.95 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.20
Dominion	Tls. 11¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1.16.
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10
Permata	Tls. 4½
Tepah	Tls. 1.60
Tamagagas	Tls. 1.07½
Teekee	Tls. 7½
Temambu	Tls.1.60
Tenawang	Tls. 15½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 18.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80
Tungala	Tls. 1.60
Tungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Tua Manggis	Tls. 6
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls.22½
Tlobri	Tls. 1¾ B.
Tiangbe	Tls. 6
Miscellaneous	
U. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Tulty Dairy	Tls. 16
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	42
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	48. 30
Shanghai Mercury	48. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86
S'hai Waterworks	48. 265

E., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 8 was 99 tons."

When You Want

TO INVEST YOUR MONEY ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 Nanking Road.

'PHONE 4757

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, February 2.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:

Our market opened in the beginning of the week with a little brisker tone, and a fair amount of business resulted. At the close the feeling is quieter, owing to continued tightness of money. There is to be noted a slight improvement in this direction, but it is difficult to see really easy money until the stringency in Shanghai wears off.

The week under review so far as Shanghai is concerned, has been practically dead, owing to China New Year extending for a longer period in the North and the Seatlement having taken place on the 31st instant.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at $720 at which probably a few more could be placed.

Marine Insurances.—Unions at $900, Cantons at $375 and North Chinas at Tls. 150 are quiet with nothing doing.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires at $375 and China Fires at $155 are quiet at last week's level.

Shipping.—Douglases are firm with $116½ offered for cash after business at $117. Deferred Indos after reaching $133 for cash are now quoted $131 sellers. Preferred Indos are unchanged from last week. Star Ferries have weakened to $32, at which a fair business has been done. Steamboats have been sold at $20¼.

Refineries.—China Sugars are still wanted at $126½ and Malbons have had a sharp rise with $41 business done for cash.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have changed hands at Tls. 20. Raubs are offering at $2.40 whilst Tronohs at 31s. 6d., Shells at 106s., and Ural Caspians at 32s. 9d. are unchanged.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have advanced to a buying rate of $86½ following on the publication of the figures for the year, which we give elsewhere. Hongkong Docks are fairly firm at $128 business done for cash. Shanghai Docks have sellers at Tls. 87.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are offering at $95 ex dividend Hongkong Lands at $91½, and Hongkong Hotels at $114. Humphreys have been done at $7. West Points at $75 and Kowloon Lands at $35 are unchanged.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at Tls. 145, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13¼, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5½ and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 118 are quiet with nothing doing.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have come to business at 48½ and $49. China Lights are wanted at $4½ and Hongkong Trams have come to business at the advanced rate of $7.20.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending 27th January, 1917.

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts 4 weeks.
This year	$18,081	$55,670
Last year	11,393	44,229
Increase	6,688	11,441
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have buyers at $8 and China Providents at $8.90. Wm. Powells have come to business at $6¼ and Waterboats at $17. Dairy Farms are offering at $25 and Cements are wanted at $11.60.

Companies Reports.—The following companies publish their annual reports:—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

"The Directors recommend the following distribution of profits:—

To Pay a dividend of 8%..$240,000.00	
To Pay Bonus of $2 per share	120,000.00
To Write off Wharves, Launches, Lighters, etc.	143,037.64
To Carry forward to new account	225,043.17
	$728,080.81

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

"The profit for the half year June 1 to December 31, 1916, including the sum of $54,777.05 brought forward from the previous half-year, amounted to $123,493.32, which the Board recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To Pay a final dividend of $3 per share on 20,000 shares	$60,000.00
To Transfer to Repairs and Renewals Account	20,000.00
To Write off Steam Launch.	1,000.00
To Carry forward to new account	42,493.32
	$123,493.32

Humphreys Estates and Finance Co., Ltd.

"The Net Profit for the year ended December 31, 1916, including $7,730.87 brought forward from last account amounts to $86,675.28 from which have to be deducted:—

Remuneration to Directors 5% on Net Profit	$3,947.22
Remuneration to General Managers Net Profit	3,947.22
	$ 7,894.44
Leaving a balance of	$78,780.84

Which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 50 cents per share	$75,000.00
Carry forward to New Profit and Loss Account	3,780.84
	$78,780.84

Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.

"The Net Profits for the year ended December 31, 1916, after allowing for Consulting Committee and Auditors, Fees, and including $9,258.73 brought forward from last account amount to $59,375.06.

The General Managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 12½%, which will absorb $34,653.75, write off $15,000.00 from the value of the Waterboats, $500.00 from the value of Pipes and Staging, $1,000.00 off Investments and carry forward a balance of $8,221.31 to the new Account." The Consulting Committee will also propose the return of $3 per share at the forthcoming General Meeting.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 KIANGSE RD., PHONE 60

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

WE WILL SELL
Municipal Debentures.
Land Investment Debentures.
Consolidateds.
Anglo-Javas.
Kroewoeks.

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

FURNISHED, 5 rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms, kitchen and pantry, large verandah and garden.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Tls. 14,000 modern five roomed house, kitchen and pantry tiled and completely furnished. Bathrooms contain porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets. House is in first class condition and in attractive surroundings.

Tls. 25,000 modern 9-roomed house on Route Vallon, hot water, kitchen and pantry tiled and completely furnished, perfect bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, medicine chests, and clothes closets. Bedrooms face south, light, cheerful, with built-in closets. Garden, tennis. Part cash and part on time, if desired.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Japan via Nagasaki	Santo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x11.30*	10.00*
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E3.00	..	c8.00	..	..	5.00		4.30
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Sa to maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
River Ports	Swankin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada Honolulu the U.S. and Europe	China**								
Foochow	Hsinfung	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Japan U. S. A. and Europe	China				65.00	..	..	..	4.30
Ningpo and Wenchow	Hasan	9.00			..	..	..	..	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei		..	9.0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei	Szechuen	10.30*	..	10.30*	..	..	10.30	..	10.00*
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Choysang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Tomsk									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train	Via Pukow	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	5(10th)
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu	China	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Japan via Nagasaki	China			..	..	..	..	H4.00	3.00
River Ports	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday February 12.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00		5.30
Swatow	Holhow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kianghsin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Atsufa maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Hongkong, South'n Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon and India	Atsuta maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Tuesday February 13.									
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(12th)
Wednesday February 14.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, Tientsin	Tongchow	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Thursday, February 15.									
Swatow	Holhow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00

**The office will be open from 3 to 4 p.m. on Sunday, February 11, for supplementary mail.

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.
C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.
E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m.
F Postal money orders and parcel post until 5 p.m.
G Money orders up to 4.30 p.m.
H Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. and money orders noon.
K Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parcels and money orders 10.30 a.m.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dairy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Fur Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserves	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Saturday & Sunday,
10th & 11th Feb.

"THE ADVENTURES OF DOMINICA."
3rd & 4th Series. 4 parts.

"JABEZ' CONQUEST."
and
"LE GRAND'S REVENGE."
Featuring Sheldon Lewis
and
Nell Craig.

ALSO SHOWING:
"AMIDST RAGING BEASTS,"
A Selig animal feature. Full of thrills, 2 parts, and also one very laughable Keystone.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only

HIS HEAD GETTING LONGER

Lloyd George's Has Grown Since 1903, Says Phrenologist

London, January 10.—Lloyd-George's head is a growing institution.

Prof. J. Millett Severn, a consulting phrenologist, examined the British premier's head back in 1903 and found to measure nearly 23 inches around the "perceptives." A later examination showed that the lapse of years had increased the circumference more than a quarter of an inch.

"This goes to prove that as the mind is exercised the brain and head are subject to a larger development," said Professor Severn. "This growth can continue after the subject has reached adult age."

When he examined Lloyd George's head the second time Severn told the present premier of the development. His judgment was borne out by the man who makes the leader's hats. He said Lloyd George was taking a larger bonnet than before. Severn has not had an opportunity to examine the premier's head since the new cabinet was formed.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawe. Weather Report

8.—The anticyclone prevails again on the whole of the Chinese continent; sky very cloudy during the day, but clearing off in the evening at the mouth of the Yangtsze. Fresh monsoon along the coast.

9.—Very fine weather with rather sharp cold in the early moring; hoar frost. Very light northerly breezes.

Friday, February 9, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m	9 a.
Bar. at Cents.. mm	766.5	766.84
" Inches	30.19	30.19
Variation mm. for 24 h	-4.12	+4.
Variation mm. for 12 h	+1.32	+1.
Wind { Direction	SSW	SW
Wind { Kilom per hour	20	8
Wind { Miles	12.4	16
Temperature { Cen	2.6	3.8
Temperature { Fah.	27.6	9.1
Humidity co	95	5.63
Nebulosity 5-10	1	53
Rainfall mm.	—	3
Ra'nfall inches	—	—

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Carmarthenshire	Jan.	22
Gleniffer	Dec.	21
Kamo Maru	"	24
Kashima Maru	"	31
Katori Maru	"	6
Kioto	Jan.	13
Mereinoshire	Dec.	3
Mishima Maru	Jan.	9
Nankin**	Dec.	12
Novara**	"	24
Somali	Jan.	13
Suwa Maru	"	29

For Marseilles, etc.

Armand Behic	Jan.	19
Athos	"	2
Porthos	Feb.	3

For Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Japan	Jan.	13

For New York

Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Eurymedon	Dec.	23
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	12

For San Francisco, etc.

Nippon Maru	Jan.	14
Persia Maru	Feb.	3
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	19

For Seattle

Hawaii Maru	Jan.	13
Shidzuoka Maru	"	8

For Tacoma

Canada Maru	Feb.	7
Manila Maru	Dec.	13
Mexico Maru	Jan.	7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

From London, etc.

	Sailed	*Due
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Feb. 14
Glenamoy	Nov. 10	Feb. 9
Glengyle		Feb. 26
Kitano Maru		Feb. 23
Miyasaki Maru		Feb. 10

From Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Japan	Feb. 27
Monteagle	Mar. 31

From New York

Bolton Castle	Nov. 30 Mar. 4
City of Corinth	Nov. 4 Feb. 15
Lowther Castle	" 15 Feb. 15
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 18 Feb. 20

From San Francisco, etc.

Ecuador	Mar. 12
Nippon Marn	Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 26 Feb. 19
Siberia Maru	Jan. 17 Feb. 10
Venezuela	Feb. 13

From Gothenburg

Panama	Feb. 28

From Tacoma

Mexico Maru	Mar. 12

From Seattle

Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 14

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 6, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	16-20
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	90-1.20
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	30-35
Pheasant	"	55-60
Pigeons	"	25-30
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	35-40
Woodcock	"	45-50
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	"	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.20-2.60
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	"	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Feb 7	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Feb 8	Dalny	Bansigen maru	886	Jap.	Suzuki	TKDLW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Feb 2	Japan	City of Vienna	4464	Br.	M. B. Co.	PWE
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Jan 16	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Feb 3	Hongkong	Eurybates	3507	Br.	B. & S.	BV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Feb 7	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	M. B. K.	HYPW
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4096	Br.	Glen Line	YTPDW
Jan 6	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYB
Jan 13	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BI
Jan 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDD
Jan 18		Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	Int. D.
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8p
July 16	Hankow	Meidan	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Feb 5	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
Feb 7	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Feb 7	Japan	Santo maru	574	Jap	Satoh Shoka	NYKW
Feb 5	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 6	Ichang	Szuhun	491	Ctl.	S. S. N. Co.	KNA
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KND
Feb 3		Teiamon	4590	Br.	B. & S.	YTPD
Feb 7	Foochow	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 5	Hongkong	Yusang	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 11	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 12	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	10.00*	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 15	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 23	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 11	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co
" 11	11.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	noon	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13		Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	2.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	6.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 17	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 19	6.30*	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	8.00*	Moji, Kobe	Tientsin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 11	noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	..	Java Ports	Tjikadi	Dut.	H.-C.-T. Co.
" 17	..	London	Tsuruga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordilliere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 25	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2		Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 10	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	A.M.	Ningpo via Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M. S. N. Co.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	..	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 16	D.L.	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	12.30	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 13	D.L.	Tsingtao	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	..	Chinwangtao	Proteus	Rus.	K.M.A.
" 10	noon	Weihaiwei	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	A.M.	Dairy	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	..	Chinwangtao	Sishan	Chi.	K.M.A.
" 13	2.30	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 14	12.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	4.30	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 9	A.M.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tacni maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	11.00*	Wuhu & Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Feb 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
Feb 9	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Feb 9	Dairy	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Feb 9		Bayard	1000	Amer.		
Feb 9	Foochow	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 9	Hankow	Nanyang maru	868	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Feb 9		S. V. Angkana				
Feb 9		Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 9	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Feb 9		usral				
Feb 9	Japan	Shinon	1104	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Feb 9	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1363	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Feb 9	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KYVW
Feb 9	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 9	London etc.	Phemius	4268	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	Keelung	Taka san maru	4193	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 9	do	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 9	Dairy	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 9	Takao via Foochow Keelung,	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	Hongkong & Canton	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	Tsingtao	Kashin maru	781	Jap.	Suzuki
" 9	Keelung	Meissonier	4423	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
CNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
B&OB	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Brotherton
PND	Nov 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
OD	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Ngankin, Captain Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the 10th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nangyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenho, 2,868 tons, Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, the 12th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Suiwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, the 13th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjio, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Feb. 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus, February 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration, Chartered s.s. Sishan, February 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow Captain Harris will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. C.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace will leave on Saturday might. For Freight or Passage to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 11th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephone: Nos. (Freight) 77, (Passage) 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Venezuela, 14,000 tons, Captain H. Thompson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday, February 13 noon. For further information apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. Agents, 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Tel. No. 778.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Meathrel will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday the 15th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
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14,000 tons each
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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:
ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.
Tel. 778 Local No. 18 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

SWATOW The China Navigation Co.'s Steamen Hoihow Captain Ritchie will leave on Friday, the 16th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephones No. 77.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, Feb. 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or passage apply to American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Miss Paul.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Sawrence.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Dadesinon, Harvey, Ling, Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerningan.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Panmy, Mrs. T. O. Kmakoff, Mr. A. Zaponokis and Mrs. H. De Linde.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutsang left Hongkong for Shanghai and Kobe on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shnghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Ivo Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, Feb. 7, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf today, about 1 p.m. She will be despatched for Kobe tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today, about 1 p.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, February 13.

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In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

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Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917		1917	
MONTEAGLE	13 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July
MONTEAGLE	18 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	21 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T.K.K.

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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 Tons.	Feb. 16	1917
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Mar. 1	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 9	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	" 23	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April 5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	" 19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
FEB. 11, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE: AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

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APRIL 1. JUNE 12.
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(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 12
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 25
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Mar. 4

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Feb. 9, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 24

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa,	Feb. 15, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 22, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Feb. 11, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Feb. 25, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, „
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. TaReda,	Apr. 17, „

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 = Midnight, 13^30 = 1.30 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2244	1950	1020
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	2300	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1625	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1132	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1558
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	286	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1318	018	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1286
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1439	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1130	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1958	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

GERMAN VESSELS NOT IRREPARABLY DAMAGED

Vital Parts of Machinery Are Removed and Stowed In Safe Hiding-Places

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 7.—The Secretary of War, in a statement, admits that, in various harbors in the Philippines and at Colon and Panama, parts of the machinery have been removed from the German merchantmen.

New York, February 7.—Information regarding the disabling of the interned German ships is conflicting. It is now authoritatively stated that they are not irreparably damaged, but sufficiently so to disable them temporarily.

The New York World states that vital parts of the machinery have been removed to safe places of hiding, but one of the big liners can be repaired in less than six months.

DOGS AS PETS IN FRANCE COSTLY UNDER NEW LAW

Paris, Jan. 1.—There are four classes of dogs in France today, war dogs, work dogs; watch dogs and pet dogs. According to the schedule for the 1917 taxes, the last named category is going to have a pretty hard time.

The proportion of people in France owning dogs is probably higher than that in any other country in the world, and for various reasons. In the first place the French person likes a dog better than any other animal—witness the fact that old maids in Paris seldom bother themselves with cats, parrots or rubber plants. They have dogs.

In the second place the economical French person likes to combine business with pleasure, in so far as by owning a good husky hound he can have a fair substitute for a horse and at the same time a companion and pet. Even before the war, dogs as motive power, were not confined to Belgium. And now since so many horses have been commandeered by the army, more and more small shopkeepers are hitching dogs to their little delivery carts.

Thirdly, the dog as a substitute for a lock entitles it to much consideration from a people who, even in the tenements of the Belleville districts, keep concierges to guard the halls and stairways from thieves. A goodly proportion of the lodgings of French families, as well as the rooms of bachelors and spinsters and widows, are shared by watch dogs; while in the country no farm is complete without a deep throated canine to give warning of the approach of strangers.

And the last class of dogs is as numerous, it seems, as all of the others. Toy dogs vie in popularity with Russian wolf hounds, blooded Belgian police dogs and even German dachshunds, which are not regarded as a lines and interned.

It is at the pet dog class that the new law is aimed. Twenty francs a year is the new impost levied on the dog, and if a person possesses two pets or more, the others are charged for at double rate. In cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants the pet dog tax is fixed at fifty francs a year for other dogs owned by a single person.

The work dogs and the watch dogs are let off with a two franc tax, and the hunting dogs, of which there are mighty few left in "civil life," are taxed at five francs. It is from this class that many of the dogs have been recruited.

Naturally there is no tax on the four footed contingent which has joined the army. These animals have been trained for various purposes, some of which are finding wounded, carrying despatches and even carrying machine-guns and ammunition, especially in the mountainous sectors of the front.

As rat catchers in the trenches no animal, not even the ferret, can compete with the terriers and spaniels that have been taken to the front in large numbers by the poilus. Some months ago an army order announced that each soldier fetching a rat-catching dog to the trenches would be entitled to two extra days' leave on his next permission, and since then nearly every man going back to the front has taken a dog of some description with him. Besides the two days' leave the owner of the dog is entitled to 5 centimes or 1 sou for each rat that his dog kills and it is said that some soldiers have made a good thing out of this as a "side line."

Big German Aniline Dye Works Wrecked

Two Streets Of Houses At Leverskrusen Destroyed; Many People Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—The Fabrifabriken Bayer Company's great aniline-dye factory at Leverskrusen, in Germany, has been blown up. Two streets of houses were destroyed by the explosion and many persons killed.

CLOSE PARIS THEATERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 7.—The authorities are closing the theaters and entertainments four days a week and curtailing the tramway and railway services, to economise coal.

Foreigners not Allowed To Leave Vladivostock

Tokio, February 8.—A Vladivostock telegram reports: The Russian authorities have prohibited both Russians and foreigners leaving the port of Vladivostock for the present.

Queries And Answers To Them

Religion and the Presidency

A rogers.—Has there ever been a Catholic President of the United States? Is there any law to prevent a Catholic or a Jew being President? No, to both questions.

'G. O. P.'

N. A.—The nickname "G. O. P." for the Republican Party, has its origin in the same given the party by campaign orators about 1880—"The Grand Old Party." The Democrats derisively abbreviated it to "G. O. P." and it has continued in use.

An Embargo on Foodstuffs

W. S. C., W. L. H., and L. M. H. M. P.—Congress has, under the Constitution of the United States, the power to place an embargo on foodstuffs.

'Anglo-Belgian Agreement'

F. C. Z.—Your question as to whether "there was an agreement between England and Belgium that England for her own protection would land 100,000 men in Belgium, and that documents were found in Belgium to this effect," harks back to the allegation made by the Germans, in October, 1914, that they had found documents in the Brussels archieves which proved the existence of an "Anglo-Belgian Agreement." The Germans made the accusation which you quote. Great Britain answered: "No such agreement has ever existed, as the Germans well know." The Belgian Minister to the United States, E. Havenith, stated: "The Belgian Legation has just received copies of the 'Grey Book.' It is evident from these documents that there has never existed any military agreement between Belgium and England, either offensive or defensive, such as the German Government asserts to have been in existence since 1906. . . . The alleged military convention with England. . . . the agreement between the Allies to force war on Germany. . . . such compact never existed." Belgium further replied with the suggestion that Germany publish all the documents found in Brussels. "Therein will be found fresh and striking proof of the loyalty, correctness, and impartiality with which Belgium for eighty-four years has discharged her international obligations."

WHEN LABOR IS SCARCE

Lancashire Card-Roomers Relax Trade Union Regulations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—Owing to the scarcity of labor, due to enlistments, the Lancashire card-roomers have agreed to relax their rules and allow females and youths to work in the card blowing-rooms.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places ...	7.30	
Nanxiang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	3.30	
Nanxiang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30	
Soochow, Wusihh, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00	
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow).	6.30 and 8.00 daily.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)...	1.00	
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang),	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.30
Launch	close daily a.m.	p.m
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao..	2.00	
	11.00	
Hunchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	3.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang.....	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m	
Siccawei & Tsipao...	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon	
Chwansha	7.00	
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m	
Foot Boat.		

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.		Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.40	15.30	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..	.. ..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan	.. ..			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.34		10.32	12.03	14.40	17.28		1.01	
	dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.21		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.35		2.13	
	dep	1.31		12.21	13.48	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
	dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.07	6.50	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
	dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG	arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
	dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry	.. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	.. ..	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.		Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING ..	..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry	dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG..	arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.31	18.05		0.46	
	dep.		9.05	9.52	13.59	14.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG ..	arr.		9.55	10.48	13.35	16.36	19.16		—	
	dep.		9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW	arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
	dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH ..	arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
	dep.	7.31	12.22	13.45	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	8.40	13.15	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
	dep.	8.46	13.20	15.03	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan ..	.. ..	9.54	14.27	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	.. ..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.05
SHANGHAI NORTH	.. arr.	11.26	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.50

Up — Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections — Down

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	R.	7.55	P.N.R.	PEKING ..... dep.		8.35
	NANKING FERRY .. .. arr.		14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL..... arr.		11 10
T.P.R.	PUKOW ..... dep.	S.	15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL..... dep.	S.	12.00
	TSINANFU ..... arr.		7.56		TSINANFU ..... arr.		21.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL..... arr.		16.13		PUKOW ..... dep.		20.31
P.E.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.		17.00		PUKOW ..... arr.		13.00
	PEKING ..... arr.		19.50	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY ..... dep.	R.	14.20
					SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.		21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	0.45		SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12		KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.46	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20		WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	103 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North .... dep.		7.25	8.55	10.05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	18.00
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.18
Songkiang ..... arr			9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37	
dep.			9.13	10.55	12.10			15 28	17.47	
Kashi ..... dep.			10.03	11 58	13.33			16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... arr.			10 25	12.26	14.06			16 36	19.30	
dep.		7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16			16 46		
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13.20	15.15			17.21		
Chang An..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55		
Hangchow..... arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42		
dep.		10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47			18.54		
Zah Kou..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10		

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.					6.45	8.10		8 55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow..... arr.					7.05	8.30		9 23	14.30	16.24
dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.30
Chang An..... dep.					8.15	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.27
Yeh Zih..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 34	15.57	18.00
Kashing ..... arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashi ..... dep.			8.00		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Songkiang..... arr.			9.08		10 54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.	6.35	9.55	10.37	10.55	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.23	18.33	
Shanghai South.... arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	11.13	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50	
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11.56	14.15		17.31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS		122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.	arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
	dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow.....	arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
	dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou.....	arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS		121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou.....	dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow.....	arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
	dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun.	arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesroom on

Today, the 10th February at 10 a.m.

SUNDRY GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Field, Railway, and Mining material, axle boxes, theodolite with stand, electric lamps, arc lamps, coal shovels, drills, fire extinguisher, galvanized iron-wire, belting 3" & 4" wide, oil paints, phos. matches, sewing machines, porcelain teapots and cups, glassware, ladies' cotton stockings, braids, felt hats, raincoats, shirts, collars, etc.

On view the day before the sale

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Auctioneers
7-8 French Bund.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

175th Production

"PASSERS BY"

in aid of the

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

Thursday, 15th February
Saturday, 17th ,,
at 9 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

12573

The Steamship

"KOTSU-MARU."

Cargoes per the above steamer from America were trans-shipped at Kobe, Japan, to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "YEIKO MARU," and are due here on Monday, the 12th February. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading, duly endorsed, to this office, for exchange of Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Local Bills of Lading, in order to take delivery of their goods through the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MASUDA & CO.
Agents.

12700

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

—BILL SMITH—

"HIRANO"
MINERAL WATER
IS THE
CHAMPAGNE
OF
TABLE WATERS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

LOST

LOST one Delivery Order, number 4702, dated 11th Nov., 1915, calling for one chest Patna Opium, issued by David Sassoon & Co., Ld., on their Opium Godown, No. 23 The Bund. This Delivery Order has been lost and is hereby cancelled and the public are cautioned against negotiating same. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning same to the undersigned.

高實之
KAO ZIA-TSE
c/o 新太古洋行
The China Navigation Coy., Ld.

12698

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 257

ON Monday, the 12th February, 1917 (Commemoration Day), this Office will be open as for Sundays.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office.

Shanghai, 9th February, 1917. 12701

Customs Notification

No. 863

THE Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House.

Shanghai, 7th February, 1917.

12676

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, Japan and Bombay accepts, up to the 13th of February, orders for the above War Loan on the same conditions as formerly.

12447

Electric Motors

Compare the electric motor with other driving machinery.
The Electric Motor starts immediately—No waiting.
is free from noise and smell.
is absolutely clean.
has a perfectly constant speed.
gives off no fumes.
requires no cooling water.
occupies the least space.
Finally, the electric drive is invariably the **CHEAPEST.**

The Electricity Department will be pleased to advise consumers on new installations. Particulars of power, rates, etc., may be obtained from the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

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READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

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When you think of

EXPANDING YOUR BUSINESS,

Think of WIDLER & COMPANY,

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

ASK FOR

Claymore

RARE OLD

Scotch Whisky

As supplied to the House of Lords.

GREENLEES BROTHERS,
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
LONDON, GLASGOW AND ARGYLESHIRE.

Sole Agents: FREDERICK EZRA & CO.,

2a Kiukiang Road

POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of **1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars,** which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

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SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

Just Arrived

FRESH
MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store
No. 5 BROADWAY

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

LYCEUM THEATRE

In Aid of the French War Orphans

"LA NAVARRAISE"
"PIERROT'S DREAM"

Fourth and Last Performance,

Tonight, February 10th, at 9.30 p.m.

Ordinary prices

12643

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**

Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

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Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

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12677 F 22

WANTED, a certificated teacher, English or American, to teach mathematics, twice a week, one hour per lesson. Please state terms to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

12680 F 11

WANTED: English lessons in exchange for Russian, by an experienced Russian lady teacher. British only need apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

12679 F 11

GERMAN lady desires to give lessons in German to ladies, gentlemen and children. Terms moderate. Please communicate with Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

12659 F 12

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teacher is open to receive a few pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

12606 F 18

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET, nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Suitable married or single, with board. Moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

12704 F 11

CENTRAL. To let in private home, a well-furnished room, with verandah, and bathroom attached. Also a small unfurnished room. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

12685 F 15

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12642 F 20

TO LET. 2 well furnished rooms with bathroom attached and verandah, also good attic room. Apply to 17 Quinsan Gardens.

12655 F 10

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE and child (American) desire board and lodging in private family. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

12674 F 15

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, eight-roomed house, 84 Yangtszepoo Road. For further particulars apply to F. C. Mabee, Shanghai Baptist College.

12703 F 13

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A STEADY youth, at present employed by a well-known mercantile firm, is eager to get some extra work from 5.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. daily, Sundays included. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.

12694 F 13

EX-CHINESE official, aged 42, seeks engagement as secretary in foreign hong, to arrange their Chinese documents, etc. Knowledge of all the Mandarin letters, documents, and petitions etc., also knowledge of English. Also able to collect rents for house-owners. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

12693 F 11

AN American, recently arrived, but with 15 years experience in the East, is desirous of associating himself with a reliable local firm or import house. Understands groceries, stationery and office appliances; light and heavy hardware, automobile and sundries, and is a stock accountant. Could bring American agencies, including insurance, in two months time. Experienced office man, and can assume charge of department or entire business. Interested parties only need reply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

12702

WANTED, position by lady stenographer and typist, having acted as private secretary. Many years' practical experience. Quick, accurate and thorough knowledge of office work. Highest references. Address to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

12678 F 15

POSITION WANTED by a lady's maid. Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

12673 F 11

A YOUNG man, knowing horses and riding, seeks employment in that direction. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

12686 F 13

EXPERT lady stenographer and typist desires position. A1 references. Can start at once. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

12684 F 11

A YOUNG man of 28 years (Ally) desires position. Has A1 knowledge of shipping and general office work. Please apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

12668 F 10

A YOUNG lady (Eurasian), with knowledge of typing and general office work, seeks position in a local firm. Salary no object. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

12670 F 10

WANTED by young man (neutral) position as general office assistant; has full experience in general office routine. A1 references. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

12608 F 10

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. One professional "Prestwick" cinematograph camera, in perfect condition. Capacity 400 feet, with tripods and magazine. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

12695 F 13

FOR SALE, 3 Japanese Chin dogs, one male and two female, about two months old. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

12696 F 13

UPRIGHT Krauss piano for sale, in perfect order and condition, magnificent tone. Apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

12692 F 11

FOR SALE, 15 mow land, with furnished house, at seaside, Peitaiho. Apply to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

12675 F 11

WANTED, McClellan saddle, bridle, pad, blanket, ankle bandages. State price asked and condition. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

12705 F 13

FOR SALE, complete European household of four-roomed house, in French town. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

12699 F 13

FOR SALE, 43 Weeks & Co.'s shares at $18 per share. For cash. Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

12671 F 10

FOR SALE, one set first-class saloon furniture; mahogany on cedar wood, made by artist; cosy corner, cabinet, also carpet. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

12675 F 11